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ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

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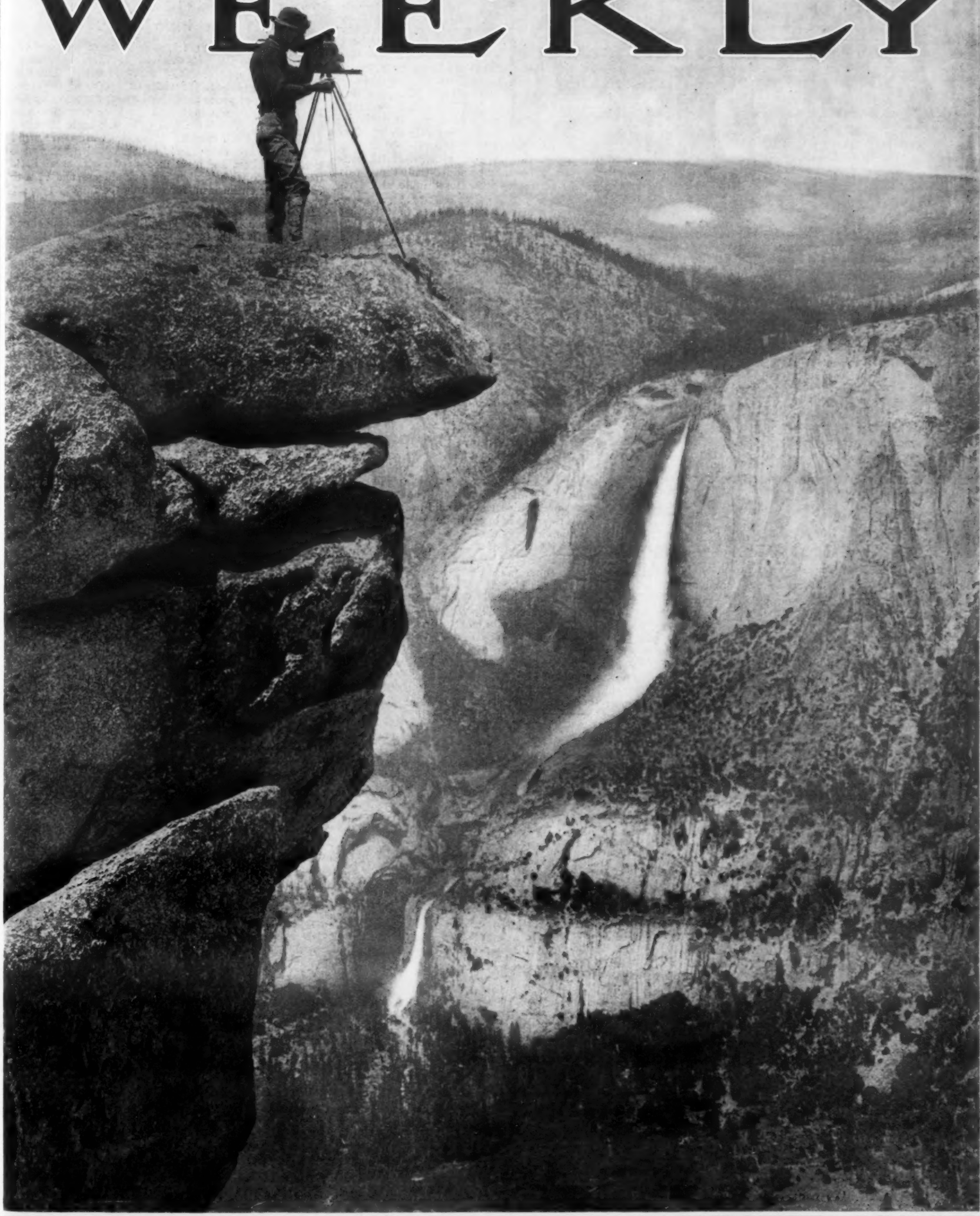
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any
other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers
would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal
card, or by letter.

Thursday, August 22, 1907

Suppose?

SUPPOSE tariff revision should be made the leading
issue in the Democratic platform in the presi-
dential campaign next year?

Suppose the necessities of life at that time should
continue to remain on the present high and unnatural
plane, and that it should be charged that our indus-
tries sell their products at lower prices abroad than at
home, and that the report of Corporation Commissioner
Smith on the Standard Oil Company proves the charge?

Suppose a severe business recession should leave
many persons without employment in the presidential
year?

Suppose Democratic newspapers and orators should
charge the high prices and the business recession to
the protective tariff, repeat the stale falsehood that
"the tariff is the mother of all trusts," and make
that the burning question of the campaign?

Suppose Republican trust "busters" who are mag-
nifying the trust issue and imperiling the national
prosperity—on the achievement of which the party's
success has been and must be won—should attempt to
deny these fallacies and falsehoods?

Would they have time to do it satisfactorily, in
the present inflamed temper of an inconsiderate and
thoughtless people, before the close of the polls on
November 3d, 1908?

If not, what would happen, and to whom?

Patronage in Presidential Conventions.

CHAIRMAN BLODGETT, of the Georgia Repub-
lican State League, charges that attempts are
being made by agents of the national administration
to control the delegations from the South in the con-
vention of 1908, and he declares that he and his organ-
ization will fight against the selection of any Federal
officer as a delegate to that gathering. Whether there
is any truth or not in this particular accusation, it is
certain that Federal office-holders have been offensively
numerous and conspicuous in many national conven-
tions, and all of them have worked to renominate the
President of that day, or to nominate somebody whom
he wanted as his successor. This has been true of
Democratic and Republican times alike, but as the
Democratic days of ascendancy in the national govern-
ment have been few within the memory of living men,
most of these abuses have been perpetrated by Repub-
licans.

It was charged at the time that the Grant adminis-
tration in 1876 used its influence to get delegates for
Conkling or Morton, of Indiana, so as to defeat Blaine.
Hayes was accused of using the Federal patronage to
get votes in the convention of 1880 for Sherman, his
Secretary of the Treasury, Hayes having taken himself
out of the field for renomination, and a like accusation
was brought against Arthur in 1884 in working for his
own nomination. At the time of the Republican con-
vention of 1888 Cleveland was President, and there-
fore most of the Federal officers were Democrats, but
there were charges that deals were made at that gath-
ering in favor of certain aspirants, in which Federal
offices figured as bribes. John Sherman, who led for
many ballots in the convention of 1888, said this in
his "Memoirs," which were published in 1895: "I be-

lieved then, as I believe now, that one of the delegates
from the State of New York practically controlled the
whole delegation, and that a corrupt bargain was made
on Sunday which transferred the great body of the
vote of New York to General Harrison, and thus led
to his nomination." Sherman added, however, that
Harrison did not incite this bargain, and did not carry
it out after he entered office. Sherman adds, in the
same connection: "I believe, and had, as I thought,
conclusive proof, that the friends of General Alger
substantially purchased the votes of many delegates
from the Southern States who had been instructed by
their conventions to vote for me."

Report in 1892 said that William C. Whitney pledged
Federal offices for the support of certain States for
Cleveland in the convention of that year—the year
which gave him his third nomination and his second
election. Like stories were told against Marcus A.
Hanna in connection with McKinley in 1896, Hanna also,
according to the reports, spending large sums of money
in getting the delegates. While these reports about
Whitney and Hanna may have been exaggerations, it
is notorious that the bestowal of offices for services
to successful presidential candidates has become one
of the serious scandals of our politics. In one of his
addresses at Yale University the other day Secretary
Root condemned this tendency because "it demoral-
izes the public service by establishing a tenure of office
which depends not upon faithful and efficient service
to the country, but upon work in party primaries, cau-
cuses, and conventions," and he added truly that "this
whole system is pernicious and discreditable to Ameri-
can citizenship."

In these days, when higher ideals are asserting
themselves in politics, and reform is taking concrete
shape in the affairs of the nation, of the States, and
of many of the municipalities, the Republican party
must prevent the pernicious activity of Federal office-
holders in national conventions, and must proclaim the
square deal for all aspirants, regardless of locality or
affiliations.

Fair Play for the Railroads.

MOMENTOUS problems of national concern cannot
be solved over night. One must avoid both the
spirit of the self-centred plutocrat and the self-seeking
demagogue, the class-spirit and the mass-spirit, the
professional spoiler of the poor and the professional
agitator of the ignorant. Every railroad corporation
or company is a business venture. But every railroad
corporation is also a public or quasi-public institution.
The owners and the patrons may disagree about many
matters, such as rates, discrimination, profit, and
service, but these two groups must be reconciled.
Harmony must prevail if such splendid progress as we
have known in the past is to continue.

How may public-service corporations be properly
regulated in the interests of the investing, traveling,
and shipping public? This is the problem, and until
it is solved with equal and exact justice to all it is not
solved. No issue is closed until right has prevailed.
The nation must not be unduly influenced by either
the prayers of silk-vested oligarchy or the threats of
red-shirted anarchy. Sanity must ultimately triumph,
and we must learn to make haste slowly. Our pri-
macy among the nations of the world is due in large
measure to our industrial supremacy. And why are
we first in industry? The answer is, the railroads.
They have dispersed the intruding hordes of immi-
grants; they have civilized the West and opened up
the great Northwest. Wherever they have gone they
have built milestones of prosperity.

Prosperity spells content and the opportunity to
educate and to develop. There are other contributory
causes of the nation's greatness, but we must not for-
get the leading rôle which the railroads have played.
This insane desire to curb and restrain the enterprise
of the nation's progressive builders of prosperity will
surely react, and we shall suffer, as we should, and
eat the fruits of our own misdoing.

The Jewish Zion Is in America.

IN AN address before the Jewish Chautauqua at At-
lantic City, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the well-known
New York banker, one of the most prominent of the
American members of the race, said that the real Zion
of the Jews is in the United States. He opposes the
project of establishing the headquarters of the race in
Palestine, its old home. The Zionist movement which
had for its object the concentration of all the world's
Jews in that locality he declares is impracticable, and
its advocates are finding this out. There is sense in
Mr. Schiff's words. Of the 11,000,000 Jews in the
world, Russia has 5,000,000, Austria-Hungary has
2,000,000, and the United States has 1,500,000. These
three countries head the list. The figures for Russia
and Austria are five or six years old, however, and
will need to be diminished somewhat on account of the
persecution in those countries, but particularly in
Russia, and the heavy immigration of Jews from both
of them into the United States. Probably the United
States has almost as many Jews in 1907 as are to be
found in Francis Joseph's empire. Half of the 1,500,-
000 Jews in the United States reside in New York
City. Every sixth person met on the streets of New
York is a Jew. There are a dozen times as many
Jews in New York City as were in Jerusalem at the
height of Israel's power.

The Jews are among the worthiest and most public
spirited of Americans. They find the liberty and the

opportunity in the United States which are denied
them elsewhere. In all branches of industry, in edu-
cation, in science, and in every field of activity, the
Jewish citizens of America are conspicuous. They
have fought in America's armies in all its wars, they
have assisted in building its railways and steamships,
they have been found in the front rank in the march
of immigration across the continent. In the past few
years the Jews have crowded too much into the large
Eastern cities, especially New York. The Jews, like
all other elements of the composite American popu-
lace, would be benefited by the widest possible diffu-
sion throughout the country. The Mississippi valley,
especially on the sunset side of the big river, and the
Pacific slope offer special inducements to the energy,
versatility, and thrift for which the Jewish race has
always been famed.

The Plain Truth.

IT APPEARS that the frightful accident on board the
battle-ship *Georgia* was due to the eagerness of
the eight-inch gun crew to "make a record" for quick
firing. So great are the risks of preparing for naval
war in time of peace that the United States navy has
lost from accidents in target practice fifty-five men
since the Spanish War, though in the actual fighting
of that war the American casualties were almost nil.
Without brave, skilled, and efficient "men behind the
guns" the best and most modern war-ship is of little
use, but are we not allowing our officers and men to
carry their enthusiasm for records too far?

THOSE who would not burn their fingers should keep
away from the fire. Kansas was one of the States
whose citizens were most anxious for the enactment
of the Hepburn law. Now its farmers are complaining
that the wheat crop is being destroyed by the refusal
of the railways to grant special low rates to harvest
laborers. In a similar spirit, the planters of Texas,
the greatest State in "trust-busting," as it is in area,
are backing the farmers' union plan for a company to
store, hold, and sell cotton in every Southern State
with the laudable purpose of shoving the price up to
fifteen cents a pound. We suggest that the promoters
of the scheme keep beyond the clutch of the United
States Attorney-General, else they may find themselves
in the pillory alongside Rockefeller, Harriman *et al.*
Truly, it makes a great difference whose ox is gored.

IT IS only necessary for an American to achieve no-
toriety—it need not be reputation—to be named
as a candidate for the presidency. The latest is Hay-
wood, who has just been acquitted of the murder of ex-
Governor Steunenberg, at Boise, Idaho. Already the
Cleveland socialists have named Haywood as the so-
cialistic candidate for President. We remember how
Hobson, of Alabama, was named as a Democratic presi-
dential candidate by his admirers after his exploit at
Santiago. Bryan won notoriety by reciting his well-
committed "cross-of-gold" speech at a Democratic
national convention. We are not only a strenuous,
but also an excitable, people, and one of our greatest
faults is in acting first and thinking afterward. This
fault is responsible for much of the half-baked and
destructive legislation now threatening the country's
prosperity.

OUR GREAT and good friend, Colonel Harvey,
whose sharp stiletto now and then slashes the
pages of *Harper's Weekly*, fears that President Roose-
velt is about to go in pursuit of sundry newspapers
against which he cherishes more or less animosity.
Colonel Harvey believes it will be found at Washing-
ton that newspapers, like the railroads, are servants
of the public, and therefore properly subject to gov-
ernmental regulation under the interstate commerce
act, with all the possibilities of fines of millions and
billions for departures from the law as judges of the
Landis stripe may interpret it! We offer our consolations
to Colonel Harvey. There is but one Kenesaw
Mountain Landis in the United States, and when the
Supreme Court gets through with his recent ridiculous
exhibition of vindictiveness against the corporations
there will not be even a Landis left to recall to mind
the debasement of our judiciary to the level of the
demagogue.

A ZEALOUS labor leader named Whalen, of Roches-
ter, was elected secretary of state in the election
in New York a year ago when, by a fluke, the Demo-
cratic State ticket, with the exception of its candidate
for Governor, was chosen. Mr. Whalen, in his zeal to
secure the labor vote, denounces Governor Hughes
because he did not appoint one of the large number of
applicants recommended by various labor organiza-
tions for places on the Utilities Commission. If the
Governor had selected any one of the different indi-
viduals recommended, he would have offended all the
others. Mr. Whalen boasts that he has "worked in
the ranks of labor." So has Governor Hughes. No
man in this State has risen to prominence with less
adventitious aid than our present Governor. He is a
striking example of the self-made American citizen of
the highest type, and he will be remembered long after
Whalen has returned to the oblivion from which he
came. By the way, if Secretary Whalen is such a
friend of labor and of the "square deal," why does
he not answer the charge of a leading Albany news-
paper that he recently joined with two Democratic as-
sociates in letting a State contract, not to the lowest
bidder, but to one of the highest?

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE case of Miss Irene Vande Rauwera has become one of the most celebrated which the immigration

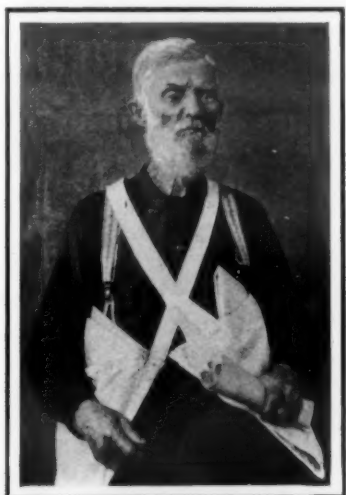


MISS IRENE V. RAUWERA,
To prevent whose deportation by the immigration officials a United States Senator appealed to the President.—Simon.

officials have dealt with in late years. This young woman, who is eighteen years of age, came on a British ship from Antwerp to New Orleans to become the adopted daughter of her uncle and aunt, Professor and Mrs. Maxime Soum. Mr. Soum was formerly a French opera singer, and is now a teacher of singing in New Orleans, and is a naturalized American. The Marine Hospital surgeon found that Miss Rauwera had trachoma, and this report was verified by a board of three surgeons. But ten oculists in New Orleans examined the eyes and found them free from disease. Senator S. D. McEnery twice appealed to President Roosevelt, and twice the President suspended the order of deportation, the second time promising a full investigation. But the President subsequently announced that he could not interfere with the findings of the board, and again the deportation order was issued. Then Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor Herbert Knox Smith put a new interpretation on the regulations that hold the finding of the board to be final, and, contrary to the views of Commissioner Sargent, issued direct instructions to the inspector at New Orleans to convene another board, and he "recommended" that the opinions of outside experts be taken into consideration. The surgeon's attention was first called to the girl by the fact that upon her arrival at New Orleans her eyes were red from excessive weeping, but after she had been in New Orleans three months her eyes appeared no worse.

AT LEAST one European has the freedom of Morocco, without danger of molestation or capture. Madame Du Gast, a pretty society lady of Paris, who had visited the country before, was commissioned some time ago by the French government to investigate and report on the agricultural resources of Morocco. She has made many journeys into the interior, being furnished with escorts sometimes by Raisuli, the famous bandit; sometimes by the pretender Muley Mohammed, and occasionally by the Sultan himself. The fair diplomatist has made friends everywhere, and if her report is not a valuable one it will not be due to native interference with her work.

THE oldest "newsboy" in the world is Lafayette Lemmons, a resident of Fort Branch, Ind., who,



LAFAYETTE LEMMONS,
An eighty-six year old newsboy, the oldest one in the world.
Katterjohn.

though eighty-six years of age, is still a hustler. He is a veteran of the Mexican War, and also a veteran riverman. For the last eight years Lemmons has been the only newsboy in Fort Branch, and during that time he has built up a fine trade. He sells over four hundred papers each Sunday, and averages 1,500 papers weekly. He also finds customers for many weekly publications, including LESLIE'S WEEKLY, as well as the leading monthly magazines. "Uncle Lafe," as he is known, keeps himself posted on the events of the day, and as he walks along the street calling out the papers he reminds one of the town crier of "Ye Olden Times." He uses a pushcart upon which he has his name painted. He does all of the corresponding with the publishers of his papers, and can write a steady hand. He is considered a philosopher, and is optimistic in all things. This old "newsie" is a warm friend of Elijah Lincoln, a living cousin of President Lincoln. As Lemmons is a veteran of the Mexican War and Lincoln of the Civil War, they frequently "get together" and relate their experiences. Either can draw a crowd. Lemmons is as full of jokes and fun as is Lincoln.

SEVERAL times during the past two hundred years a great carnival has been given at Coventry, Eng., in behalf of some worthy charity, and the chief feature of the affair has always been an attempt to reproduce the famous ride of Lady Godiva. The latter, it will be remembered, rode through the town on horseback nude, cloaked only in her long tresses, because her husband, the earl, had laughingly promised that if she did so he would free the inhabitants from the oppressive taxation he had imposed on them. However little he may have meant it, the earl kept his promise, and the event has therefore ever since



MISS PANSY MONTAGU,
As she appeared taking the part of Lady Godiva in the historic pageant at Coventry, England.—The Sketch.

been regarded in Coventry as a most important one. This year, when the greatest of all the carnivals was held, the part of Lady Godiva was taken by Miss Pansy Montagu, widely known as "La Milo" for her living statuary exhibitions at a London music-hall. Although the feeling against this portion of the pageant was very strong among religious people, La Milo attired herself so artistically, if lightly, that criticism was largely disarmed. Her costume was a flesh-colored, tightly-fitting garment, leaving only the arms bare, while the figure was draped with ample folds of chiffon and a luxuriant auburn wig. Her progress was witnessed by 150,000 enthusiastic spectators.

SHAM MINISTERS are not a startling novelty, but the case of the "Rev." P. Burton Peabody, of Utica, N. Y., furnishes a case which it is hard to duplicate. On arriving in Utica some time ago he represented himself as an Episcopal clergyman from Kansas, and succeeded in ingratiating himself into the confidence of the clergy and even of the bishop. As the Kansas church directory contained the name of P. Burton Peabody, he was shown every consideration due his position. He participated in the services, and even preached a very creditable sermon on one occa-



A DECEIVER IN THE PULPIT.
Impostor (in white coat) who impersonated Rev. P. Burton Peabody, taken to jail by an officer at Utica, N. Y.—Day.

sion. All went well until complaints from merchants as to certain dilatory practices of his concerning the payment of bills began to reach the ears of the church officials. Inquiries brought the information that the real Rev. P. Burton Peabody was attending to the duties of his Kansas parish. Meanwhile the Utica impostor had disappeared. When arrested in Rome he put up a strong fight, but was subdued by free use of the policeman's club. He pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny, and was sent to jail for six months.

SOME time ago, when William Jennings Bryan was dispensing wisdom at the Southern Chautauquas,

a Coleman, Tex., gentleman, hearing that Mr. Bryan was traveling on the same train, introduced himself as "only a plain Democrat," but none the less desirous of meeting the great politician. Bryan shook hands cordially, and modestly assured his new friend that he, himself, was only a "plain Democrat." Encouraged by his cordial reception the Texan asked Bryan to stop off and make his townsmen a speech. Bryan



C. K. WOLF,
The Texas man who looks like Bryan, and has lots of fun on account of it.
Schreiber & O'Bannon.

had an engagement in an adjoining town, but agreed that on his return he would speak from the car platform to the people. Accordingly, various committees were appointed, dodgers were gotten out announcing the appearance of "America's Greatest Statesman," and everything was done to show how royally Coleman could entertain its distinguished visitor. The day before the speech the "plain Democrat" received a telegram from the executive committee of one in the next town. It said: "All a joke. You mistook C. K. Wolf, of Dallas, for Bryan. Head off the crowds." And while the chagrin was no doubt great, the people of Coleman were forced to admit the striking resemblance of Mr. Wolf to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Wolf is a traveling man, and has a fondness for a joke. His appearance furnishes him no end of amusing experiences. Lately he was the joyful victim of an impromptu reception by the shoppers in a store where he tried to sell goods, and he is frequently "discovered traveling incog." when he is looking for business.

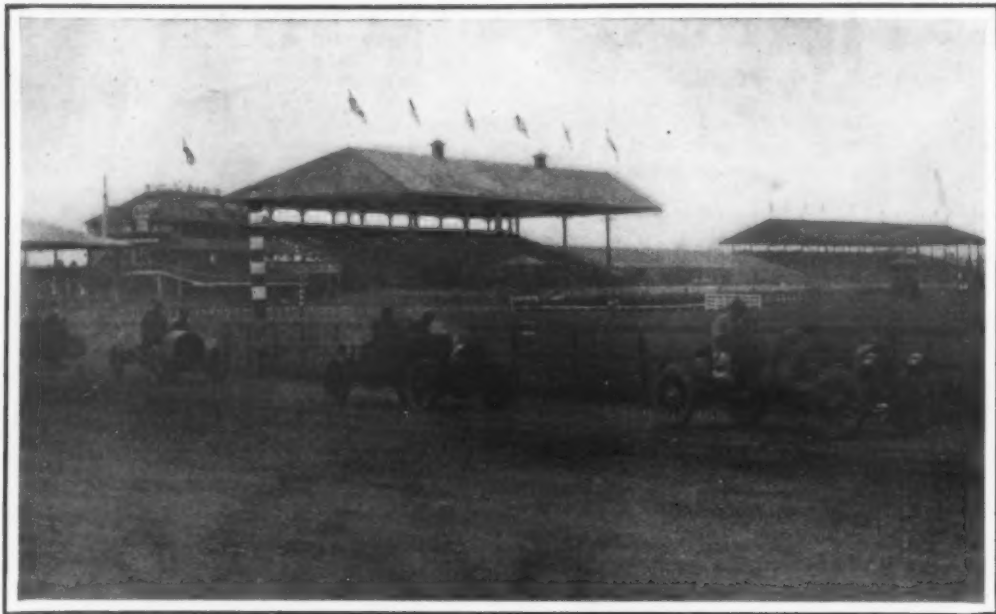
MISSIONARY circles in China have been saddened by a double tragedy. Two graduates of Yale, the Rev. Warren S. Seabury, missionary at Chang-sha, and Professor Arthur S. Mann, of St. John's College, Shanghai, were drowned while picnicking at Kuling, a health resort near Shanghai. Professor Mann lost his life while attempting to rescue Mr. Seabury. Mr. Seabury was a son of the Rev. J. B. Seabury, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., and Professor Mann was a son of Dr. M. D. Mann, of Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE have been taller and heavier men, but Major Rory McKensie, who is seven feet two and a half

inches in height and weighs 328 pounds, is sufficiently large not to be overlooked in an ordinary crowd. It is probable that no other man of his altitude has been connected with a show not as an exhibit, but as a press agent. The latter's calling was followed during the past theatrical season by the major with great success, for he has plenty of fitness for a post requiring so much suavity and good nature. The major was born in Ireland, and he is so patriotic that he wears green neckties, harp scarfpins, and cards printed with emerald ink. When he was in England he was commanded to appear twice before King Edward, and inducements were offered him to become the sovereign's private body-guard. These, evidently, were inadequate, for he afterward came to this country, and had the honor of being congratulated on his physique by President Roosevelt. One of the major's interesting doings in the United States was to send a challenge to James Jeffries, the pugilist, to fight on any terms the champion might desire. Jeffries, perhaps discreetly, sent the giant no reply, and Major McKensie had to remain satisfied with his high standing in a more peaceable vocation than pugilism.



MAJOR RORY MCKENSIE,
A giant press agent whom King Edward wanted for a body-guard.
Schmidt.



END OF THE TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR AUTOMOBILE ENDURANCE RACE AT BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK, THE THOMAS CAR LEADING, THE LOZIER, JACKSON, AND DARRACQ FINISHING IN THE ORDER NAMED.—B. G. Phillips.



QUEEREST CEREMONY OF PROVIDENCE OLD HOME WEEK—A MARRIAGE ON THE ARCH OF WELCOME.—Dr. A. G. Randall.

Unnecessary Noise.

WE have the greatest sympathy with the crusade against unnecessary noises now in progress in New York and other cities and towns. Much of the clamor made on the streets by street-cars, peddlers, and newsboys is utterly without reason, and some of it nothing less than barbaric. A decent regard for the rights of others should be sufficient to make an end of most of the uproar. Many people in good health do not mind these things. They get used to them and forget them, but thousands of invalids lose necessary rest and sleep because unneces-



"RIP VAN WINKLE" IN RIP'S OWN COUNTRY.

REMARKABLE OUTDOOR PERFORMANCE RECENTLY GIVEN IN A CHARMING SYLVAN SETTING AT PALENTVILLE, N. Y., FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—Copyright, 1907, by Schaidner.

sary noises disturb them. When they become sensible to noise, the suffering is sometimes intolerable. Carlyle suffered more waiting twenty-four hours for a

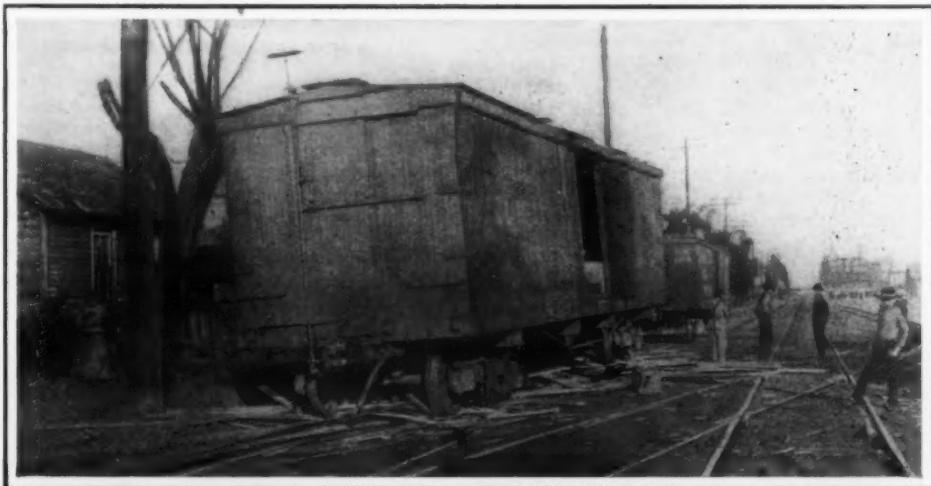
nerve will be treated by law with the same severity as is now meted out by health authorities to offenders against the sanitary code.

rooster to crow than some people would if a menagerie were let loose. Artillerymen will lie down beneath their guns and sleep while the guns are fired over their heads. In nine cases out of ten there is no excuse for the shrieking of a steam whistle. Where one person is served by it, a hundred may be made unhappy, and some of them put in great peril of their lives.

The time will come, we hope, when such outrages upon the nerves will be treated by law with the same severity as is now meted out by health authorities to offenders against the sanitary code.



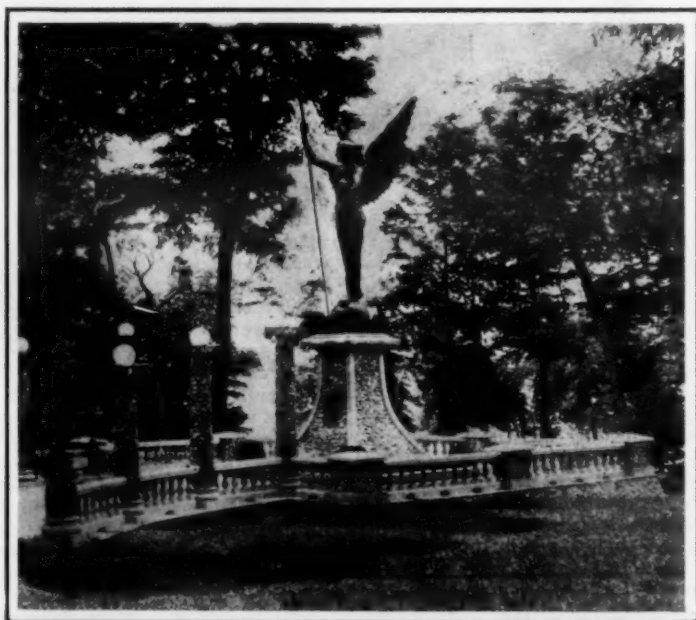
RESULT OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY HEAD-ON COLLISION AT AUBURN, N. C., IN WHICH THREE MEN WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.
James H. Watson.



FREIGHT-CAR CARRIED FOUR BLOCKS AND DERAILED BY A WINONA (MINN.) TORNADO, WHICH KILLED FOUR PEOPLE IN ITS COURSE THROUGH MINNESOTA AND IOWA.
R. H. Mitchell.



MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION AT ESSEX, CANADA, WRECKED BY HALF A CAR-LOAD OF NITRO-GLYCERINE, WHOSE EXPLOSION KILLED FIVE PERSONS AND CAUSED \$200,000 DAMAGE.—Fred G. Wright.



MONUMENT RECENTLY DEDICATED AT PUT-IN-BAY, OHIO, TO COMMEMORATE COMMODORE PERRY'S VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE—VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS AND GOVERNOR HARRIS WERE PRESENT.—T. W. McCreary.



THE AMERICAN CRAZE FOR RACE-TRACK GAMBLING—OPENING DAY AT THE WORLD-FAMOUS SARATOGA TRACK—CROWD ON THE LAWN WATCHING AN EXCITING FINISH.
T. F. Magovern, New York.



SIDI BO-ASCHAREEN, GOVERNOR OF TANGIER, MOROCCO (ON WHITE HORSE), ENTERING THE CITY TO TAKE OFFICE.—*George E. Holt, Morocco.*



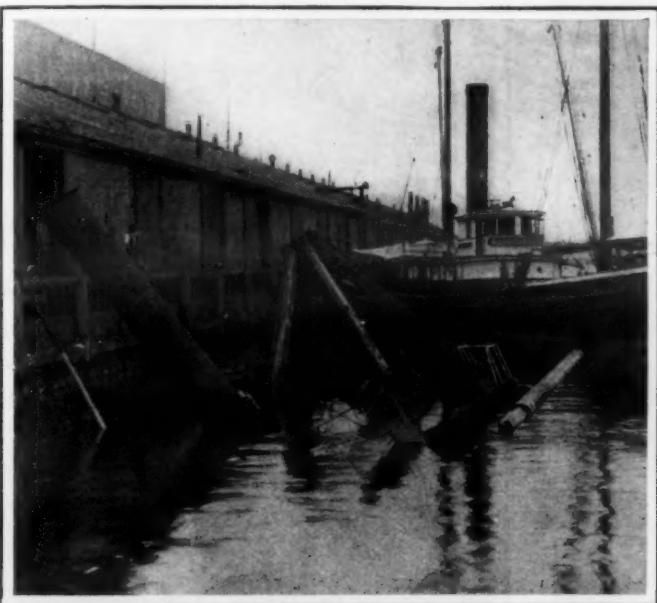
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) GRAND CAVALCADE OF GALLOPING, YELLING COWBOYS AT THE CELEBRATION OF FRONTIER DAY AT CHEYENNE, WYOMING.—*W. W. Harris, Wyoming.*



A \$210,000 FIRE IN BALTIMORE—BURNING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO GRAIN ELEVATOR, WHICH TEMPORARILY BLOCKED THE TRACKS OF THAT RAILROAD.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



START OF THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE FOR STRIPPED AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—*P-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.*



SUBMERGED AND PARTLY BURNED DREDGE OF THE MARYLAND DREDGING COMPANY, IN BALTIMORE HARBOR.—*Peter F. Ames, Maryland.*



TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION OF GOSNOLD'S LANDING, AT PALMOUTH, MASS.—READING KING JAMES'S PROCLAMATION TO THE INDIANS.—*Boston Photo News Company, Massachusetts.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—WYOMING WINS.

VARIED FIELDS OF INTEREST COVERED BY "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" CORRESPONDENTS IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

Korea's Downfall Deserved and Foredoomed

By William H. Brill

WHEN, the other day, the Emperor of Korea stepped down from the throne and placed thereon a new Emperor weaker even than himself, the act of abdication marked the end of Korea's brief period of independence, and probably of the nation itself. The final outcome is inevitable. However greatly one may sympathize with Korea and the Koreans, he must recognize the justice of the sentence which has been pronounced under civilization's unalterable law of the survival of the fittest. For Korea is a decadent nation, her people a degenerate people. Her governing class by reason of centuries of excesses are unfitted for their duties, Yi Hieung, the abdicating Emperor, is weak and vacillant, the new Emperor, Yi Sien, is little better than an imbecile. An alien people hold the reins of government, and there is no force left to protest. With as beautiful and as fertile a country as was ever given to man, the Koreans chose seclusion and stagnation in preference to progress, and the inevitable result is upon them.

If picturesqueness could give a nation life then would Korea live forever. A country of rugged mountains and broad, green valleys, of verdant meadow lands, wooded slopes, and snow-capped peaks, a country fertile to an unusual degree—one must look far for more beautiful landscapes. Add to nature's gifts the graceful native architecture, the pretty temples half hidden among the trees, the strange pagoda-like monuments, the odd memorial tablets mounted on the backs of huge stone tortoises, and scores of other things unfamiliar to the Western eye, and there is an interest aroused that no mere wild landscape could induce. Place among these surroundings the strange, white-clad natives, and even the jaded tourist is aroused to enthusiasm.

Perhaps one's most persistent memory of Korea is of these white-garbed figures, for practically every Korean dresses in white. The only break in the general dress is when the nation is in mourning and the white gauze hats of the men, resembling old-fashioned fly-traps more than anything else, become black. The only color to be seen in the dress of the ordinary natives is in the light-green cloaks which the women of the higher classes wear over their heads, concealing their faces. At first one notices only the costumes, and it is not until they lose their strangeness that one looks at the faces of the natives. The first look brings surprise, later comes amazement, finally realization. For in the faces of the people is written the fate of the nation. There one reads lack of intelligence, lack of ambition, effeminacy, degeneracy. Particularly weak are the faces of the men, in most cases the women showing more character than their lords.

When one seeks in the customs of the people and the history of the nation for the reasons for Korea's backward condition, they are not hard to find. One cannot expect much of a people in whose country concubinage is still a legal institution; where, until the other day, a man's wife, and often his mother and daughters and his male relatives, to the fifth degree, suffered with him the penalty of his crimes. Concubinage is practiced in Korea among all classes, even the poorest, and is responsible for much of the decay, both physical and moral, in the nation. Until they reach man's estate, and sometimes even then, it is practically impossible to tell boys from girls, so effeminate are the former's faces.

The Korean man is ignorant, immoral, unprogressive, and lazy. He works because he must have food.

He does as much work as is necessary to keep him alive, but his principal joy in life is to stroll idly along the roads, or squat in the sun smoking his long pipe. When one reads of the mighty deeds of the Korean warrior of the olden times, he cannot believe that this degenerate, loitering along the roads or on the ridges between the paddy fields, belongs to the same race.

To Yi Hieung, the retiring monarch, who ascended the throne in 1864, is due most of the credit for the downfall of his country, although he has been ably assisted by a corrupt ministry and debauched advisers. For years he has been controlled entirely by the Lady Om, whom he married after the murder of the Empress, the instigation of which crime is laid at the door of the Japanese. Lady Om's intrigues have since been many, almost as many as her love affairs before her marriage with the Emperor, about which the Koreans sang ribald songs until they were prohibited by imperial decree. Her sole ambition has been to secure for her son the throne which rightfully belongs to Yi Sien. Surrounded by her intrigues and those of the degenerate and vicious nobles who composed the court, and wedded to the pleasures of his harem, Yi Hieung has for years been little better than a cipher.

Yi Hieung was false to his Chinese overlord when he gave his support to the Japanese in the war of 1895, and it was not long until he played false with the Japanese, who had made his country independent, by accepting the advances of Russia, Japan's arch-enemy, and by granting to the Russians concessions which amounted to a menace to Japan. These concessions were the last straw to Japan and were the direct cause of the war against Russia. During this war the Korean Emperor was openly friendly to Russia until the Japanese occupied his country.

In 1905, after the Russians had been driven out of Korea, the Emperor signed a treaty with Japan which virtually created a protectorate. Japan was given full control over Korea's foreign relations and a more or less free hand in the reforms required to raise the country to a level with the other countries of the world. It is claimed that this treaty was forced on the Emperor by threats. But when, in the treaty of Portsmouth, Russia recognized Japan's sphere of influence in Korea, all the other Powers fell in line, all the legations were removed from Seoul, and since that time Korea's foreign affairs have been handled entirely by the Japanese government. But the Emperor has been fighting against the inevitable. He has done everything in his power to obstruct the Japanese programme, and as a last resort he sent to The Hague a delegation to appeal to the peace conference for aid. This plan could not but fail, and with it came the downfall of the Emperor.

Whatever their official statements may be now, it is certain that the Japanese plan the gradual absorption of Korea and its final annexation to the Mikado's empire. The country geographically belongs to them, the Japanese say, and they have conquered it time and again. With the southern extremity of Korea—which seems particularly designed for a naval rendezvous—only four hours away by sea from the very centre of Japan, it is easy to see why Korea, in the hands of a vacillating and irresponsible ruler, must ever prove a menace and a danger to Japan.

Both Prince Ito, the Japanese resident-general, and Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, deny that Japan had anything to do with forcing the abdication of the Emperor, and say that Japan did

not desire it. But Japan's actions in the country in the past few years have not been above criticism. That the Koreans feel a deep resentment against the Japanese is not to be wondered at. For a dozen years the Japanese have been pouring into Korea in great numbers. Since the close of the war with Russia some attempt, I am told, has been made to control the character of these settlers, but before that time Korea was the Mecca for the riffraff of Japan. Instead of the farming classes, for which there was plenty of room in Korea, Japan contributed few but the lowest dregs from the cities, who settled in the Korean towns and cities and formed colonies which were a disgrace to Japan. The overbearing arrogance of the Japanese, which is particularly evident in the lower classes, was given full sway in Korea, and the natives were abused and ill treated in a manner almost indescribable. Land and movable property of all sorts were taken from the Koreans without payment, and complaints were received with blows and abuse. Now, however, a better class of Japanese are going to Korea, the hard-working, intelligent, progressive, agricultural class, and, under the guidance of Prince Ito, it is probable that before long these abuses will be suppressed.

That Japan needs Korea there can be no question. The Mikado's empire is greatly overcrowded, and conditions are growing worse every day. An outlet for the surplus population was absolutely necessary. It is not strange, then, that Japan should turn to Korea. Whatever else may be said of the Japanese, they are, in the main, intelligent and industrious, and they will make better use of the country than the Koreans have done. Under Japanese rule the land will be cultivated, industries will spring up, the Koreans will be taught the newer civilization, and, when the brutality and abuse are done away with, Korea will be in better condition than ever before.

For the Japanese I hold no brief. His pride, his arrogance, his disregard for the rights of others, will some day surely bring him to grief. But as long as the world moves, the old and feeble and backward, whether individuals or nations, must give way to the young and strong and progressive. There must be no waste places on the earth's surface; and if he who holds the land, through sloth and ignorance, fails to make the most of it, then must he surrender it to some one who has the knowledge, the energy, to make it bring forth its best fruits.

W. H. Brill

Skin Tortures,

ITCHING, BURNING, CRUSTED, AND SCALY HUMORS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, with little or no rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, scaly humors, and points to a speedy cure when all else fails.



PUT THE STRAPS OVER YOUR SHOULDER—LIKE GETTING INTO THE SLEEVES OF A JACKET.



TIE THE STRAPS IN FRONT AND BUTTON STRAPS ACROSS THE BUST.



THE LADY FULLY AND PROPERLY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

THE RIGHT WAY TO PUT ON A LIFE-PRESERVER.

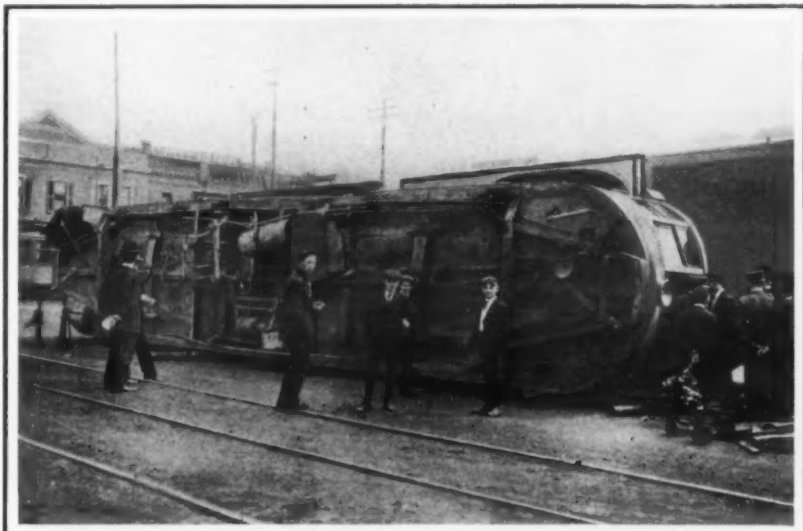
STEWART ON BOARD A PACIFIC LINER, IN MID-OCEAN, TEACHING A YOUNG LADY HOW TO DON THE SAFETY APPLIANCE.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



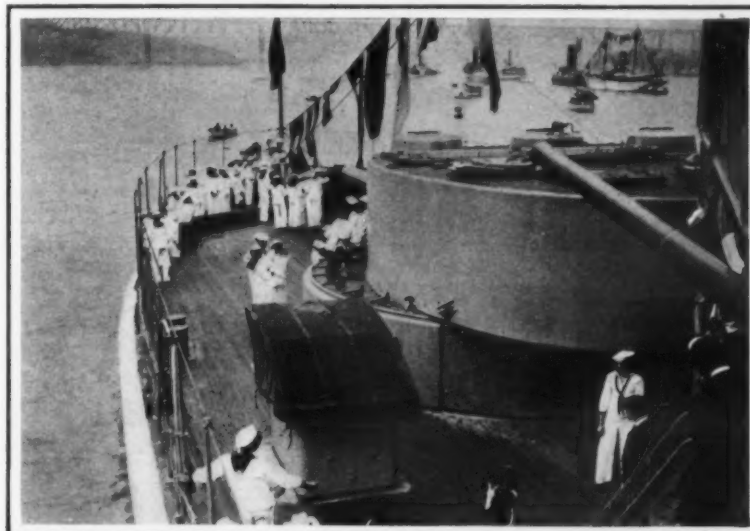
THE ORISKANY (N. Y.) MONUMENT—MARKING THE SITE OF THE FAMOUS BATTLE.—*William Warner, New York.*



QUEER WORKSHOP AT CAIRO—EGYPTIAN ARTISANS HAMMERING OUT DECORATIONS ON BRASS TRAYS.—*Edward Merry, Delaware.*



UNDER SIDE OF A STREET-CAR—AN UPSET, THE RESULT OF A COLLISION IN MINNEAPOLIS.—*A. C. Brokaw, Minnesota.*



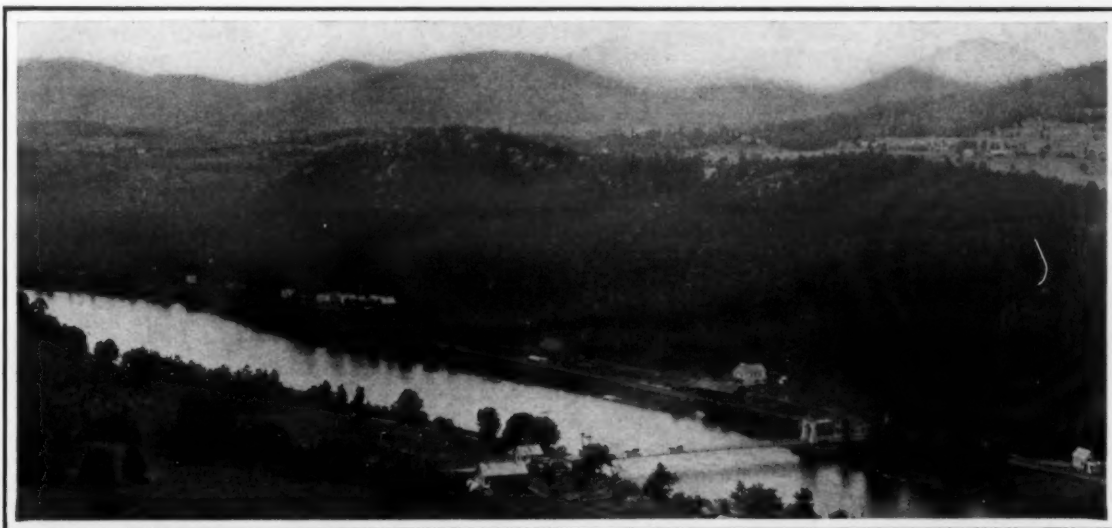
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A MONITOR AT A REGATTA—SAILORS ON THE "ARKANSAS" AWAITING THE FINISH OF A RACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—*Henry Harper, Maryland.*



A PROBLEM FOR SCIENTISTS—PREHISTORIC INSCRIPTION FROM MONTE ALVAN, MEX., WHICH NOBODY CAN DECIPHER.—*Samner W. Matteson, Mexico.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE TOWN MILK-WAGON—LITTLE VENDERS WHO SUPPLY THE TWELVE HUNDRED PEOPLE OF EROS, LA., WITH MILK.—*C. H. Poulson, Louisiana.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) THE ONLY SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON RIVER—LOCATED NEAR RIVERSIDE, N. Y., ON THE EDGE OF THE ADIRONDACKS.—*E. H. Brown, New York.*



CAMPUS FRIENDS—COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENT FEEDING A SQUIRREL.—*W. P. S. Earle, New York.*

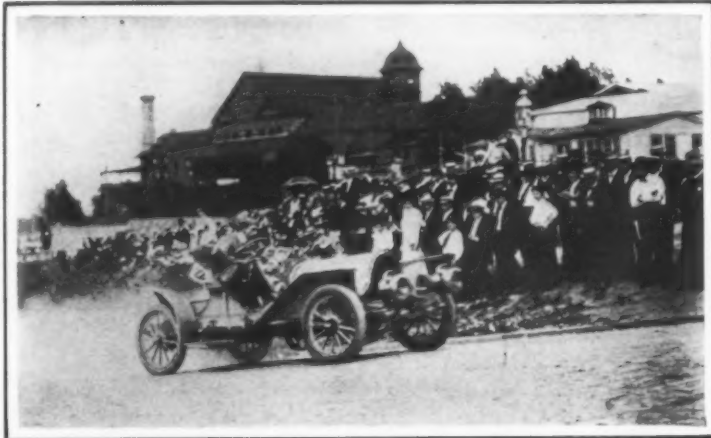
AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

MARYLAND WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, LOUISIANA THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO



STEARNS TOURING CAR, OWNED BY WYCKOFF, CHURCH AND PARTRIDGE.—TIME, 32 1-5 SECONDS.



THIRTY-HORSE-POWER FRANKLIN, OWNED BY DR. STENSON.—TIME, 41 3-5 SECONDS.



POPE-HARTFORD, OWNED BY A. G. SOUTHWORTH, AND DRIVEN BY PHIL HINES.—TIME, 48 4-5 SECONDS.



POPE-TOLEDO, OWNED BY A. G. SOUTHWORTH.—TIME, 45 SECONDS.



THE PACKARD, OWNED BY E. EISEMAN.—TIME, 41 3-5 SECONDS.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE AUTO HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST AT FORT GEORGE, NEW YORK, ON AUGUST 4TH.

Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

THE winning of the Hower trophy by the White runabout was a fitting climax to the splendid work of the Whites throughout the Glidden tour, where this make was the only one represented by three or more cars which was not penalized. In the contest for the Hower trophy, thirteen cars started from Cleveland on the Glidden tour, and two of these, one of which was the White runabout driven by H. K. Sheridan, reached New York with perfect scores. These two cars were at once placed in the garage of the Automobile Club of America, pending a decision with reference to the manner of deciding the tie. Great interest was aroused by the prospect of a contest between the steam-car and the gasoline-car, and considerable money was wagered on Sheridan at odds of fifty to thirty. At a meeting between the two contestants and Mr. Hower it was agreed to start from New York, and to run until one or the other of the cars was penalized. The rules governing the Glidden tour were to apply to the supplementary contest, with the important additional requirement that an observer be carried on each of the cars. On the first day of the contest, Monday, July 29th, the two cars ran to Albany, eight hours and thirty minutes being allowed for the 155-mile run. On the second day the cars continued to Syracuse, 152 miles, the schedule being seven hours and forty-five minutes. The third day's run, from Syracuse to Buffalo, 163 miles, proved to be the last, as the White was the only car to arrive on schedule time. The driver, H. K. Sheridan, received a tremendous ovation as he crossed the line and was formally declared the winner by D. H. Lewis, secretary of the touring board, who had been in charge of the contest. The performance of Mr. Sheridan and the White runabout establishes a new record for a touring competition. In order to win the Hower trophy, Mr. Sheridan drove the White runabout on a rigorous schedule a total of 2,080 miles, completing the longest and hardest trip without replacements or any mechanical trouble of which there is official record.

THERE ARE forty-six automobile manufacturing concerns holding membership in the American Motor-car Manufacturers' Association. The companies represented in this association will occupy eighty-five per cent. of the exhibition space on the main floor of the Grand Central Palace, in New York, at the Automobile Club of America show this month.

PRINCE HENRY of Prussia, who is more or less an automobile enthusiast, and who was a contestant

for the Herkomer prize last year, has offered a trophy to be competed for during three consecutive years, under rules which he has made and in charge of a committee of his own selection. The route of the pro-

road to the square mile of area, and one mile of road to every twenty-five inhabitants. Every able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless exempted by law, is compelled to perform five days' labor each year on roads.

CLERGYMEN of New York City have taken steps to have all automobile supply stores closed on Sunday.

THE New York Automobile Club is interested in a movement having for its purpose an interstate agreement, by which automobiles registered in one State may be licensed in another for a short length of time. It is aimed to do away with the necessity of changes of number-plates and the payment of fees to the different authorities for road privileges, which are so hampering to tourists. Other automobile bodies should join in fostering this movement.

THROUGH the efforts of Belgian autoists the roads of Belgium are undergoing rapid improvement. The movement, however, is said to be not wholly unselfish, as it is understood that better roads attract more American tourists. Even King Leopold himself finds time to interest himself in good roads.

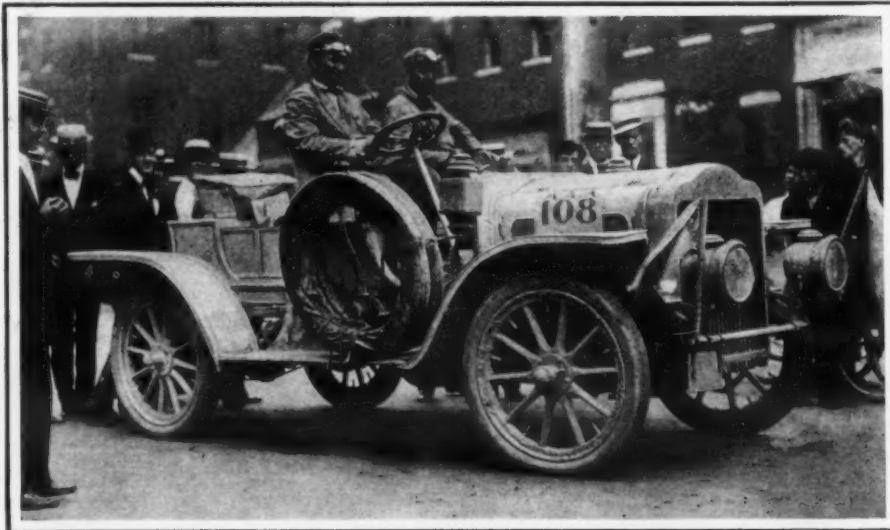
THE PARK COMMISSIONER of New York is of the opinion that automobiles should not be allowed the use of the city parks, because of the fact that the heavy weight, great speed, and the suction of the rubber tires destroy the top dressing of the macadam roads, causing extra expense in maintaining them. Boston and Chicago solved the problem by the use of a coal-tar product washed over the surface of the macadam acting as a binder of the top surface. It is also said to do away with dust.

If Your Dinner Distresses,

HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.

Deserving of Success.

THE marvelous growth of Borden's Condensed Milk Company is due to unceasing vigilance in observing rigid sanitary regulations in the manufacture of their products. Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) have received highest awards wherever exhibited.



MR. H. K. SHERIDAN IN THE WHITE STEAMER, WINNER OF THE HOWER TROPHY.—Lazarnick.

posed tour leads through northern Germany to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and includes a hill-climb and a speed contest.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, of Boston, who have driven their automobile in thirty-six countries and have twice encircled the globe, started lately on a 2,000-mile tour of England and Scotland over routes theretofore untraveled by them. It is Mr. Glidden's aim to make the drive from Land's End to John o' Groats a part of his present world's tour. Later Mr. Glidden will make tours in Russia, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and other Mediterranean countries, completing his present world's tour in South America in 1911.

THERE WILL be a great demand for American cars of the smaller kind next year in Europe, says Mr. A. E. Schwartz, European representative of the American Motor-car Manufacturers' Association. Higher-powered cars will also find a ready sale, he says, but the greatest demand will be, as it is at present, for cars ranging from fourteen to twenty-four horse-power.

AUTOISTS will be interested in the fact that there are 121,409 miles of public road in Texas, and of these only 2,128, or 1.7-10 per cent., has been improved. There is about 0.46 of a mile of public

The Truth about Fleas in Southern California

By Homer Fort

NATURALLY Californians resent the articles published in Eastern papers about the fleas in that land of sunshine, because they are nearly all wonderfully exaggerated, and often place the writers in the category with Baron Munchausen. All of the lurid anathemas hurled at the agile *Pulex irritans*, it is needless to say, emanate from tourists, visitors, and the newcomers, who are called "tenderfoots." To paraphrase Dean Swift's famous lines on the flea:

The gentle tourist feels a flea
And thinks a million there must be;
He turns, in wrath, and tries to smite 'em,
Then writes to papers *ad infinitum*.

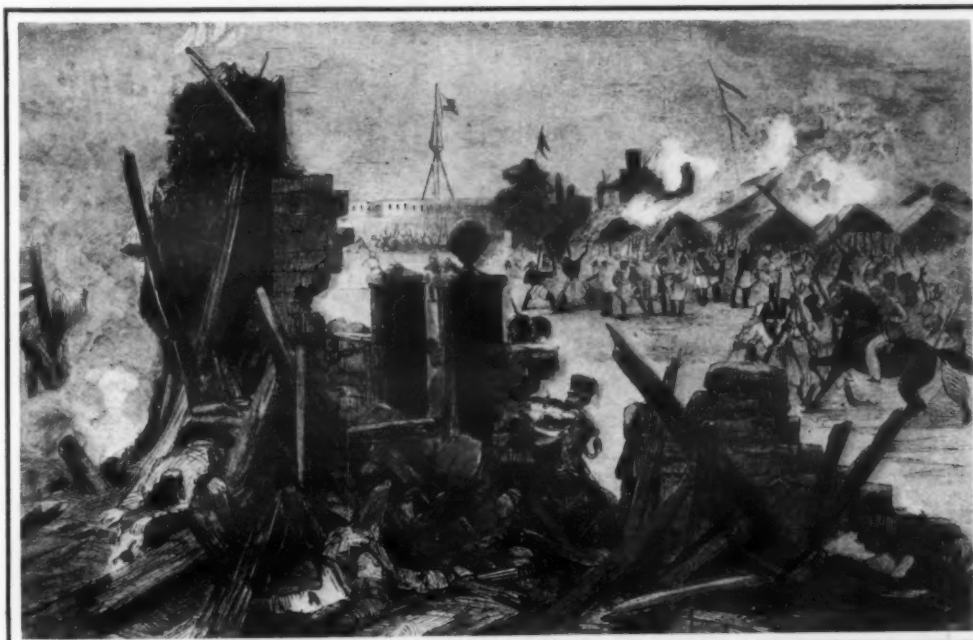
He unbosoms his woes to his home paper, in which the flea, in southern California, where sunshine prevails almost continuously, is denounced as "a pest," the "bane of existence," and a menace to the future of an otherwise glorious country. Several letters of a like tenor follow, and next season a decided change comes over the spirit of his erstwhile more or less hyperbolic communications. No mention is made of fleas; he intends to remain in a place where the climate is ideal, and where snow, blizzards, thunder and lightning, and chilling frosts are unknown. What has become of the pests that greeted him upon his arrival? Have they all metamorphosed into the *Pulex canis* and migrated to the kennels and the sheep ranches? Mr. Tourist, as a resident, has discovered that he has misrepresented and given a totally wrong impression as to the part played by fleas in southern California. He has discovered that fleas are confined chiefly to beach towns and ranches in certain sections, and that they do not give any trouble, to speak of, during the winter months. In these seashore towns they are most active during the months of September, October, and November. The writer stayed some months in a beach town near Los Angeles, several years ago, and indulged in a facetious tirade against these pests in which he drew a harrowing picture of society being harassed, and living a kind of "scratched" existence. He imagined then, in his sublimated, egotistical ignorance, that southern California was composed of sand, hot air, fleas, and real-estate men. He knows now that the genus *aphaniptera* is not near as troublesome in southern California as the mosquitoes are in the towns and cities in the East. There are no mosquitoes in southern California, no annoying gnats, no pestiferous bugs, and during a residence of two years at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains the writer has not felt a single flea, and has seen only one tarantula, two gopher snakes, and three timid coyotes. In these towns near the mountains, where the soil is mostly decomposed granite, the claim is made that no fleas, not even the *Pulex canis*, can live long, and to accentuate this happy fact real-estate dealers often start an advertisement with these lines:

We have no fogs, no frosts, no fleas,
But flowers, fruits, and orange-trees.

Although the flea is supposed to be a little above the monera, it has a certain amount of strenuous intelligence, or intuition, scarcely to be credited. With a kind of diabolical Rabelaisian humor it attacks the tourist, plays football upon his anatomy, makes a few touchdowns, and airily skips out of harm's way. Is it a carnivorous instinct that recognizes the tender epidermis as well as the tenderfoot? Be that as it may, the fact is, if a tourist, or newcomer, complains about fleas to a resident of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Monrovia, or of any town not on the seashore, he will not only not sympathize with him or her, but will say truthfully that he is never bothered with them. The nights are always cool in southern California, winter and summer, and this has a tendency to curtail the activity of fleas, even in the sandy-beach towns. It is generally supposed that the desert, with its miles of sand, is a propagating place for fleas. Dr. S. M. Slocum, the noted orphologist, who has spent some years traveling back and forth upon the Mojave Desert, says that he was never troubled with the *Pulex irritans*, and that this pest is not indigenous to the desert sand. He added, that at an altitude of 3,000 feet the flea was almost unknown. In those beach towns, in southern California, where fleas are very active, it reflects



FAMOUS LONG BRANCH AS IT APPEARED HALF A CENTURY AGO.—Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, August 23d, 1857, and copyrighted.



SCENE OF HAVOC AND TUMULT IN THE STREETS OF DELHI, AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE INDIAN MUTINY IN 1857. Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, August 23d, 1857, and copyrighted.

somewhat upon the hygienic alertness of the housekeeper if she complain of them. It is not compatible with good housekeeping to have the home invaded, for any length of time, by these pests; therefore, cleanliness is one of the characteristics of the good housewife in that section, and rugs and all kind of draperies are frequently given thorough sanitary treatment in the back-yard. As a proof that the fleas are not a menace to one's well-being in that land of sunshine and almost eternal summer, profanity is not on the increase, but churches are, and women with pet dogs are buying less anti-flea ointment. Thus the



JULIAN M. COCHRANE,
War correspondent and artist, to whom the Mikado has awarded a medal, seen with his outfit and ready for work in the field.

inductive system of computing facts stands like a wall against the often extravagant wail of the tourist, or newcomer, and proves that life, liberty, courtship, flirtation, and the right of quick divorce are not interfered with by the *Pulex irritans*, or the normal condition of things changed.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

READERS of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* will be interested in the accompanying picture of Long Branch as it appeared a half-century ago. The progress of the past fifty years is strikingly illustrated in the contrast between the old-fashioned structures shown and the fine, new, modern buildings of the Long Branch of to-day. This resort was famed the world over long before many popular summer places of this generation were on the map. Throughout its career Long Branch has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most aristocratic, as well as one of the most prosperous, summer resorts. Many of the nation's greatest and best men and women have enjoyed its pleasures and hospitality.

Equally interesting is the illustration of the breaking out of the Mutiny in India. The extent and character of the destruction wrought by the mutineers in the city of Delhi are vividly shown.

The Mikado Honors an American Artist.

A WELL-KNOWN young camera artist, Julian M. Cochrane, has recently been the recipient of a mark of high honor from the Emperor of Japan for services at the front during the Russo-Japanese War. He has been awarded a medal and diploma of the Imperial Order of the Crown, which has been forwarded through the United States ambassador to Japan. The medal is of golden bronze, about the size of a double eagle, and bears on its face the crossed imperial standards of Japan, surmounted by the rising sun. On the reverse side appears a conventional monumental shaft flanked by branches of palm and laurel. While with the Japanese army Mr. Cochrane acted as the official photographer of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, in whose pages were published many of his fine pictures of war scenes and of Japanese life in general. At one time, while touring Japan, he was so fortunate as to be the guest of the distinguished Marquis Ito, the "Grand Old Man of Japan," who presented him with a combination sword-cane as a memento of the visit.

Mr. Cochrane has been connected with the Keystone View Company as one of the staff photographers for about six and a half years. In this capacity he has traveled widely and met with some very remarkable experiences, besides acquiring a prestige for securing many rare stereographs of the various countries visited. Notable among his adventures may be mentioned one which befell him at the time of the terrible Martinique disaster of 1902, while attempting to obtain views of volcanoes in eruption. In this instance, his zeal for a valuable pictorial record of volcanic phenomena led him to risk his life on the brink of Mont Pelée, which he had left only five hours previous to the awful eruption which destroyed Morne Rouge and several other villages. He was at that time traveling in company with the late eminent scientist, Professor Angelo Heilprin, who makes complimentary mention of his courage in a valuable work entitled "Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique." In describing his own and Mr. Cochrane's experiences when driven from the crater by the preliminary discharge, Professor Heilprin says in his book: "Cochrane and I moved a piece higher up, and then abandoned the effort. 'Where did this last block burst?' I asked of my associate, and before my question was answered we were spattered from head to foot by a great boulder, hardly smaller than a flour-barrel, which fell within ten feet of us, or less."

Other localities which Mr. Cochrane has visited and photographed are Central America, the region of the Canadian Rockies, China, the Philippines, etc. He writes well and entertainingly of his travels.

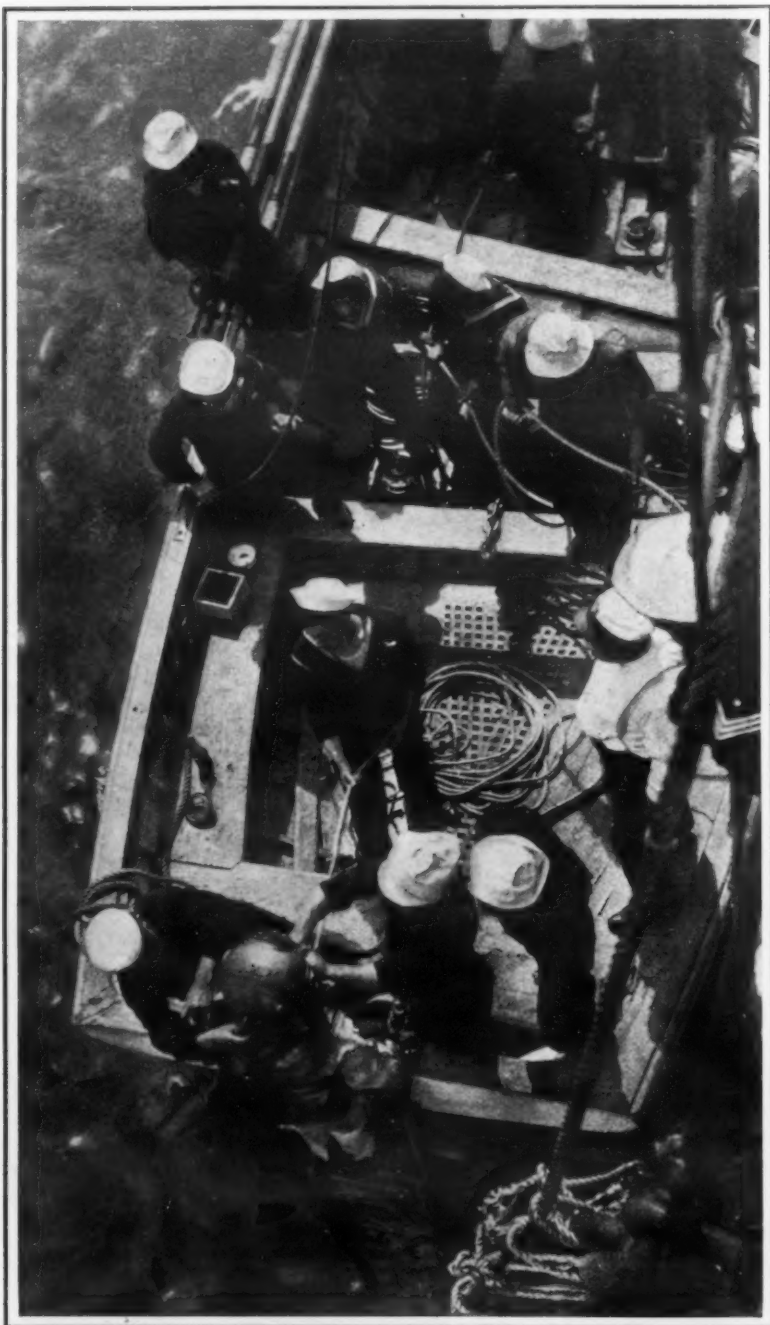
GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



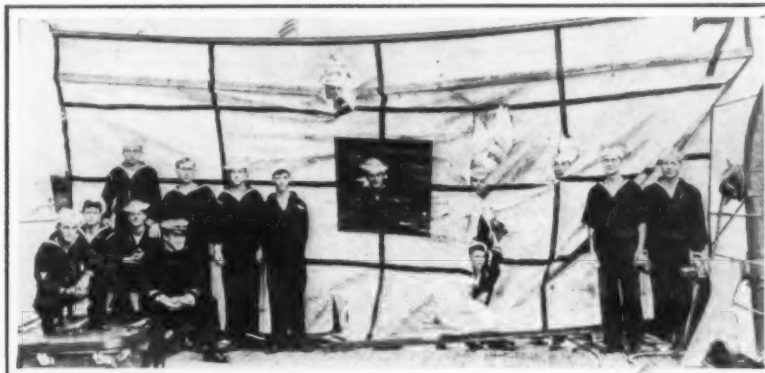
TURRET FROM WHICH EIGHT-INCH GUNS WERE FIRED, MAKING A REMARKABLE RECORD.



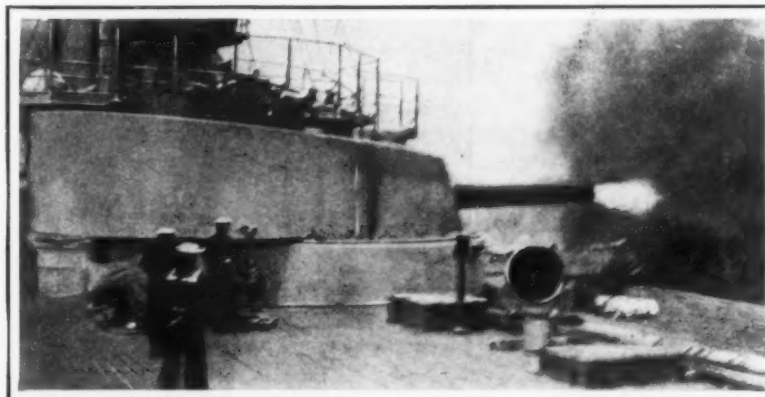
JUDGES AND MARKERS AT WORK ON TOP OF THE EIGHT-INCH GUN TURRET DURING TARGET PRACTICE.



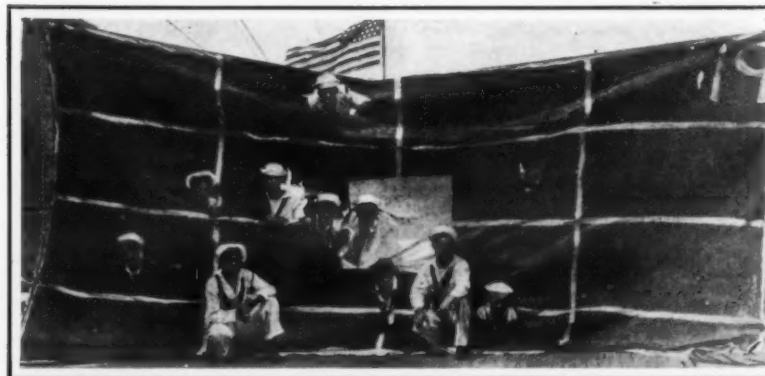
DIVER BEING ASSISTED ABOARD AFTER SECURING THE SHIP'S ANCHOR, WHICH WENT ADRIPT IN SIXTY FEET OF WATER.



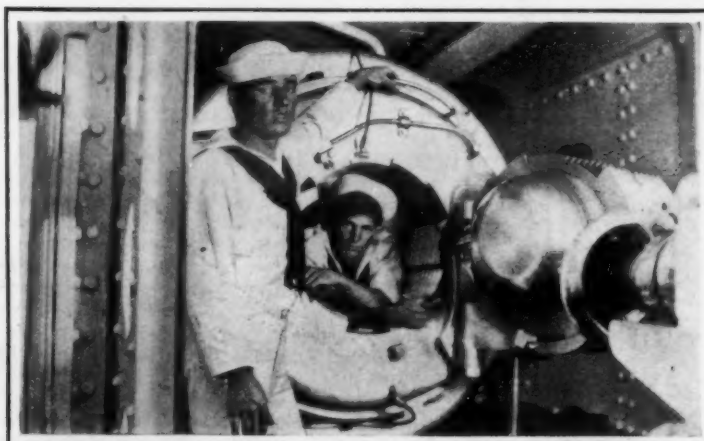
EIGHT-INCH TARGET WITH THE TURRET OFFICERS AND CREW WHO MADE THE WONDERFUL RECORD OF EIGHTEEN HITS IN TWENTY-ONE SHOTS.



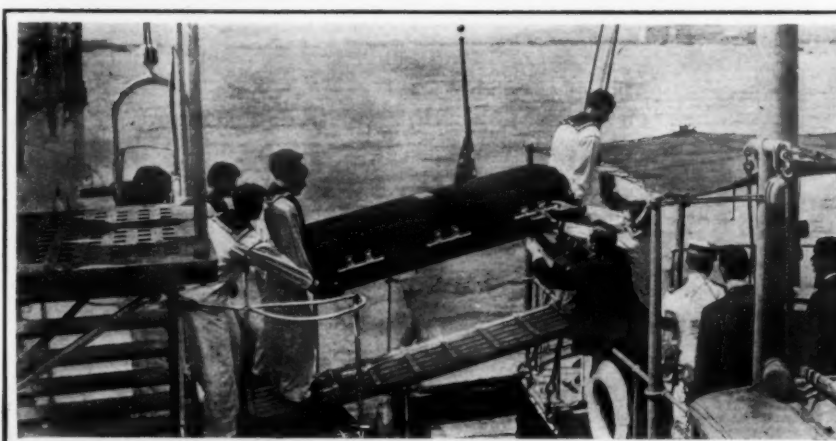
TWELVE-INCH GUN IN THE AFTER-TURRET BEING FIRED—VIEWED FROM THE QUARTER-DECK.



TARGET AT WHICH A SEVEN-INCH GUN WAS FIRED, MAKING TEN HITS IN TEN SHOTS.

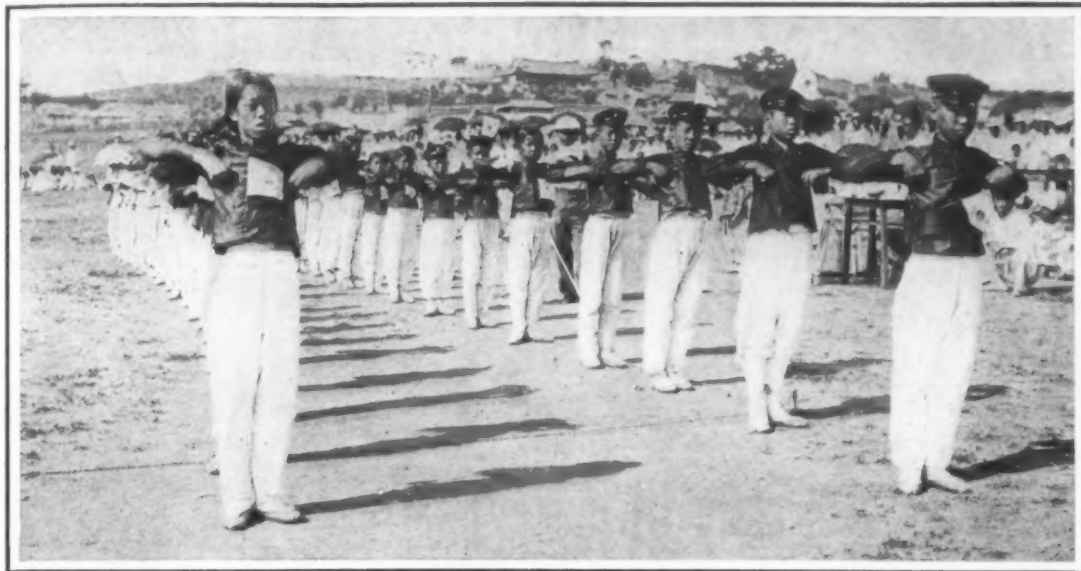


A SAILOR CAN FIND A COMFORTABLE LOUNGING-PLACE IN THE BREECH OF ONE OF THE "LOUISIANA'S" TWELVE-INCH GUNS.



FIRST FUNERAL ON THE "LOUISIANA" SINCE THE SHIP WAS COMMISSIONED—PREPARING TO TAKE THE COFFIN CONTAINING THE REMAINS ASHORE.

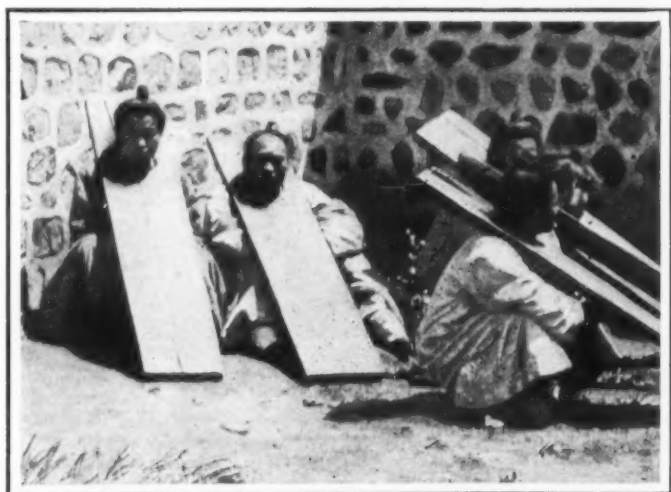
BUSY SCENES ON BOARD A GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP.
WONDERFUL RECORDS MADE BY THE MEN OF THE "LOUISIANA" AT TARGET PRACTICE IN CAPE COD BAY, AND THE
LAST HONORS PAID TO A MEMBER OF THE CREW.



FIELD-DAY AT P'YONG CHRISTIAN ACADEMY—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS WITNESSING THE EXERCISES.—*Ellis*



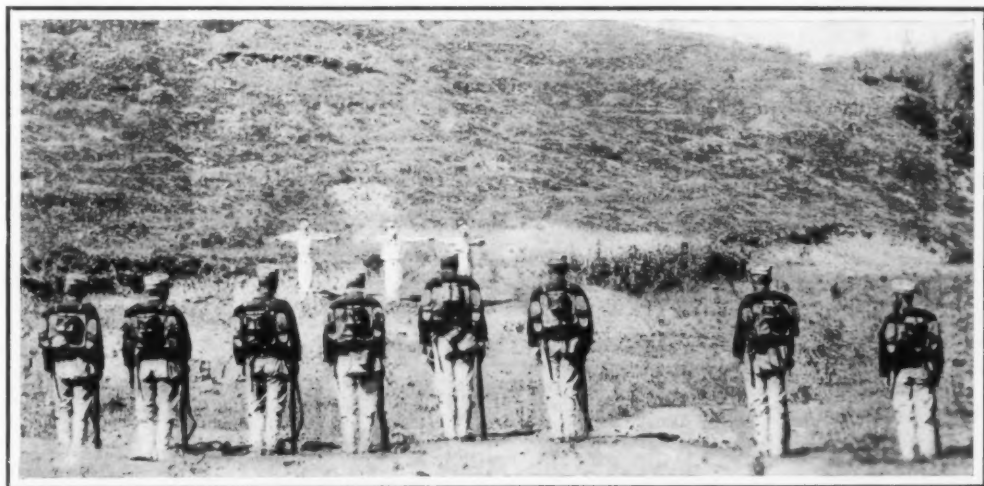
TYPICAL SOLDIERS OF THE KOREAN ARMY LATELY DISBANDED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.—*Brill*



QUEER PUNISHMENT FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF OFFENDERS IN KOREA.—*Brill*



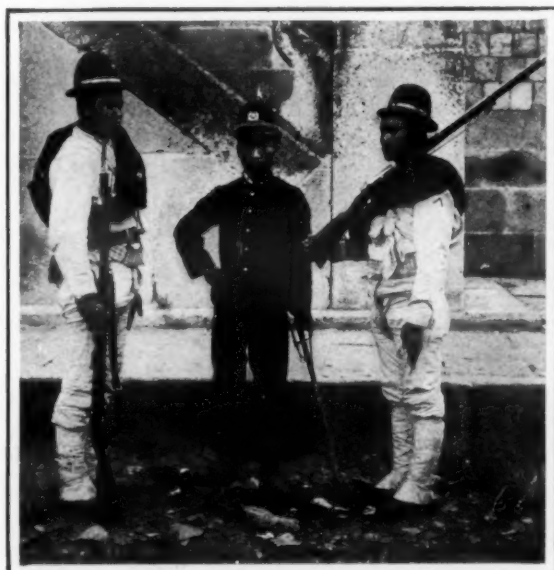
MAIN STREET IN SEOUL, THE KOREAN CAPITAL, WHERE THE OLD EMPEROR WAS RECENTLY FORCED TO ABDICATE.—*Brill*



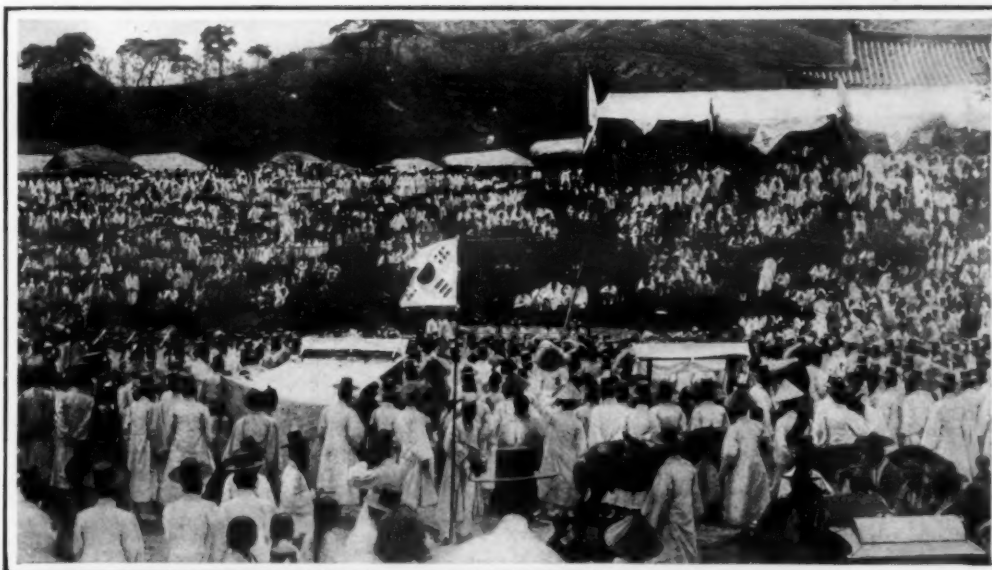
CRUCIFIED KOREAN INSURRECTIONISTS ABOUT TO BE SHOT BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS.—*Ellis*



GROUP OF KOREAN BOYS SO EFFEMINATE AS NOT TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM GIRLS.—*Brill*



KOREAN POLICEMEN, WHO ARE LIKELY TO BE SUPERSEDED BY JAPANESE.—*Brill*



NATIVE FESTIVAL AT SEOUL, ATTENDED BY MANY THOUSANDS OF THE WHITE-CLAD INHABITANTS.—*Brill*

KOREA A LAND OF DEGENERATES AND WEAKLINGS.

CHARACTERISTIC SCENES AND TYPES OF PEOPLE IN THE ANCIENT HERMIT KINGDOM, WHICH IS NOW VIRTUALLY UNDER JAPANESE RULE.—*Photographs by William H. Brill and William T. Ellis. See page 176.*

What Notable People Are Talking About

UTILITIES COMMISSIONS NEED POPULAR SUPPORT.

BY CHAIRMAN STEVENS, NEW YORK PUBLIC-SERVICE COMMISSION, SECOND DISTRICT.

I HAVE no hesitation in saying that the ultimate success or failure of the public-service commissions law depends almost exclusively upon the public. The railroads can aid and they can hinder. My own belief is that a wise administration of the law will prove so greatly to their real benefit in the proper sense that they will find it to their advantage to aid. The commissioners may prove unwise or inefficient. They are easily removed, and better men put in their places. The cardinal fact remains that be the commissioners ever so wise, unless their work meets the approval and expectations of the public it will prove a failure. The public



FRANK W. STEVENS,
Chairman of the New York "up-State"
Utilities Commission.—*Pedersen.*

will ultimately have what it wants. If it has set up machinery which does not produce the results it desires, that machinery will surely be relegated to the junk heap and a new installation made. If the public demands that which is unwise or impracticable the accomplishment of that demand would be the worst calamity that could befall it. The problem for the public is to see that in its own interest it asks and permits only that which is just and reasonable.

MEN OF WEALTH DEFENDED.

BY SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN.

We find class feeling against wealth prevailing everywhere. If the high sheriff were to arrest Mr. John D. Rockefeller to-day a million people would applaud the act, not because of the transgression which caused the process to issue, but because the man is enormously wealthy. Yet Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Morgan are doing more to-day for the highest civilization of the human race than any other ten thousand men in the world. Organized labor must bear its share in this indictment. Let me say here that while I honor the man who steadfastly controls his own individual development, yet if I were a laborer I would join the union. But I would require the wisdom of courts and senates in its councils. I know of no influence in the history of mankind which has done so much to lighten the oppressions of society as the principle of labor organization. But the imperative need of labor is efficient leadership. The rules of the order too frequently give autocratic power to a few men—a condition fraught with peril in any circumstances, and especially so when men are chosen for supreme control who lack high intelligence, experience in affairs, breadth of view, and that patience, charity, and wisdom which make conservative leadership in any enterprise an indomitable force.

SHOULD ALIENS BE ALLOWED TO VOTE?

BY JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, OF NEW YORK.

The time has come, it seems to me, when the gates of the United States should be shut to indiscriminate citizenship, carrying with it the right of suffrage. We must begin to establish a real American union of Americans only, fully imbued with true American principles. I did, at one time, indulge in a dream of interchangeable citizenship, between this and all other countries where the English law and the English language govern. I believe such a step would insure absolute peace and advance the interests of Christianity and civilization. So long as this thought, however, hovers around the world as an unrealized dream, I would strengthen and solidify the American nation. If immigration must be encouraged, invest the immigrants with citizenship, but without the right of suffrage. The right to vote and citizenship are separable. By no fault of the founders of our government, through the admission into our political body of a vast multitude of persons as citizens, incompetent and neglecting properly to exercise the right of suffrage, and through the increase in the number of legislators in the lower halls of the houses of representatives, universal suffrage and a representative democracy must to some extent be held as failures, and to a greater extent responsible for the lawless tendencies of the age.

THE YELLOW JOURNAL A PUBLIC BENEFACITOR.

BY ESMAN J. RIDGWAY.

The press, instead of arousing class war, performs a great work in checking it. Nothing but praise is due newspaper enterprise, even to the point of sensationalism and yellow journalism, for the newspapers merely give the public what it wants. Not the papers, but the public, who do yellow things and enjoy yellow reading, are responsible for the yellowness which is condemned. The yellow journalist when he literally

yells the five million poor families of this country out of their mental apathy and compels them to take an interest in life and affairs is a public benefactor. John D. Rockefeller knows the real secret of the newspaper, and when he wishes to impress us with the fact that he is really human he doesn't send for a great editor, but gathers some reporters about him on the golf links, and hands them out a few home-made homilies and witticisms and pulls the game.

EASY DIVORCES BREAKING DOWN CIVILIZATION.

BY DEAN MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO DIVINITY SCHOOL.

There is a tendency to replace the idea of romantic love that gives beauty to life. I regret this because it is likely to break down our civilization and the sanctity of the family. If the relations of men and women are to be merely those of animals then we are going backward in our evolution. I do not see any help for any Christianity that does not face this problem squarely. If Christianity cannot grip hold of this family problem and get the spirit of Christianity into the lowest group of our civilization, then society is doomed and marriage ties will be turned into mere conventionalities and relations respectable enough, but increasingly un-Christian. Divorce is increasing with alarming rapidity. The conditions are much the same today as in the days of Jesus, when He forbade divorce, although it had become so common that a man might divorce his wife merely because she was not a good enough cook. So with us, the family has become a mere conventionality and a matter of personal convenience. There are many young men and women who are growing up with the idea that marriage, while it may not be simultaneously, at least may be successively, polyandrous and polygamous.

LIFE INSURANCE A CURE FOR SOCIALISM.

BY DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, PRESIDENT NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We say of the tendencies of the age that they are socialistic, and so they are. We see evidences of this in our literature, in our politics, in our legislation, even in the decisions of the courts. But life insurance is not socialism, and, properly speaking, is not even socialistic. It is co-operation based on the doctrine of value for value. The struggle of the day, whether we call it socialistic or something else, is to establish for general society some programme by which a man, if he is a man, may insure for his family and for his old age equality and certainty and comfort, something for his estate akin to what the ballot gives him individually. Life insurance, I profoundly believe, points to the solution of the problems which underlie the socialistic tendencies of the age. The wider the dissemination of life insurance, the more improbable the success of most socialistic schemes. It gives no char-



DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
President of the New York Life
Insurance Company.
Rockwood.

ity. It takes away from no man what belongs to him. It pledges to a man's family a value which by the ordinary rules of business the man has not earned; but the value is in his life, and it is the only known process by which the value can be justly and for value received, transmuted into protection for dependents.

OSTENTATIOUS WEALTH CAUSES CLASS FRICTION.

BY MRS. J. G. PHELPS-STOKES, SOCIAL WORKER.

Ostentation rouses the sense of oppression among those who know themselves despoiled, and causes that feeling on the part of many who are poor which leads them as the rich to regard adornment and the means for its enjoyment as more important than honest life, thus leading many also to be guided rather by desire for gratification and indulgence than by consideration of what is just and fair and advantageous to all concerned, and separating the individual from the social whole, developing selfishness and laying the foundation for later bitterness and ill-will. Squalid tenements are often the property of ostentatious people, who have taken no part in creating the incomes they spend in idle and luxurious living. The fact that of each day's or month's wages one-third must be handed over regularly to the agents of those who live in luxury and splendor at the cost of others, is responsible, probably, for more bitter class feeling than all other causes combined. There is nothing that conduces more largely to bitterness of soul than the well-nigh universal spectacle of idleness in luxury, while many of the most industrious starve in tenements.



MRS. J. G. PHELPS-STOKES,
Well-known "settlement" worker
and writer.—*Mandelkern.*

NO HOPE FOR THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

BY SENATOR R. H. JACKSON, OF LIBERIA.

I see no hope for the negro in America. I agree with Bishop Turner, that all who have the means should seek a home in Liberia. If I saw the negro combining with the whites in business and being treated with impartiality I would say nothing, but he is to be found in no large enterprises to speak of, and socially he is an outcast. The only plan for doing away with the race problem is to make it possible for any negroes who wish to go to Africa. The Liberian Emigration Society formerly transported the negroes and maintained them for six months. It would be well for the negroes and the whites if the United States government would undertake the work which the society is no longer able to perform. I would not like to see a great number going to Liberia at one time. I would not have any one go who did not do so voluntarily, and I would not have them go with delusions. Let them know exactly what Liberia is like, and let only those go who intend to work there just as hard as they have to work here to get a living. Otherwise they will be discouraged and will become a burden to the country.

What's the Use?

TO POUR IN COFFEE WHEN IT ACTS AS A VICIOUS ENEMY.

FASTERS have gone without food for many days at a time, but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night, but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a California woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee, but I finally cut it out and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drunk coffee, and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it."

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach, and I would often notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief."

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum, and liked it so well he gave up coffee, and since then has been drinking Postum in its place, and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect for a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this, but it's easily proved. A ten days' trial works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Scatter the Germs of the Beautiful.

I.
SCATTER the germs of the beautiful:
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall.
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of the summer hours.

II.
SCATTER the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home:
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there
In their loveliest lustre come.
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of nature and of art.

III.
SCATTER the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul:
They shall bud and blossom, and bear thee fruit
While the endless ages roll.
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In paradise shall bloom.

EMILY AUSTIN.



HARRIET BURT AND HER ASSISTANT FUN-MAKERS, THE WESTERN BROILERS, IN THE POPULAR COMEDY, "THE TIME, THE PLACE, AND THE GIRL," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.



QUEENIE WRIGHT, A LITTLE STAGE FAVORITE, IN A FETCHING COWBOY COSTUME.—Huntington & Co.



ADELINE GENEÉ, THE FAMOUS DANCER, WHO WILL APPEAR IN "ALADDIN," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE IN JANUARY.—Dover Street Studios, London.



ORME CALDARA AND FLORENCE ROCKWELL IN "THE ROUND-UP," TO OPEN AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE IN SEPTEMBER.—Wallinger.



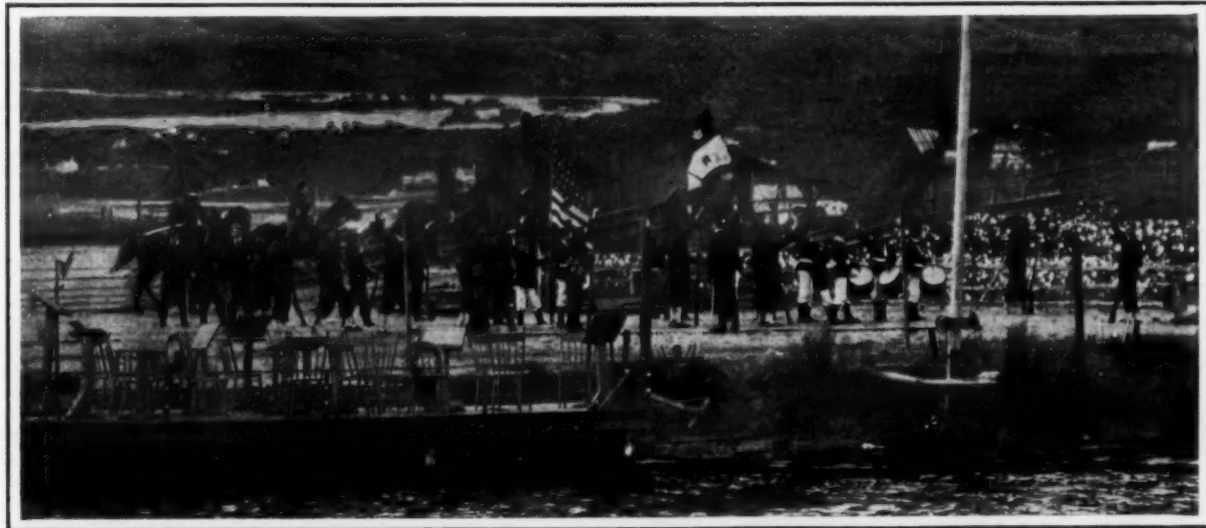
Mlle. DAZIE IN HER REMARKABLE JIU-JITSU DANCE IN "FOLLIES OF 1907," AT THE JARDIN DE PARIS.



FLORA ZABELLE, EVA FALLON, AND HELEN HALE IN R. H. DAVIS'S COMEDY, "A YANKEE TOURIST," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.—Sykes.



ONE OF THE MERRY MOMENTS IN "THE SHOO-FLY REGIMENT," THE CATCHY MUSICAL COMEDY BY COLE AND JOHNSON, AT THE BIJOU THEATRE. White.



A STRENUOUS OUT-DOOR ATTRACTION—SCENE FROM THE SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION, "SHERIDAN'S RIDE," AT PAIN'S FIREWORKS AMPHITHEATRE, MANHATTAN BEACH.



HATTIE WILLIAMS IN "THE LITTLE CHERUB," AT THE CRITERION THEATRE. Burr McIntosh Studio.

FAVORITE PERFORMERS AND ATTRACTIVE SCENES IN STAGELAND.
NOTABLE OFFERINGS OF THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON OF 1907-8.

The Much-loved and Useful Little Ones of Egypt

By Harriet Quimby



EGYPTIAN LAD, IN HIS CUSTOMARY ATTIRE, RIDING THE FAMILY "COW" (A BUFFALO).



HOW A WOMAN OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS CARRIES HER CHILD.



EVENING MEAL OF A FELLAHEEN FAMILY LIVING NEAR CAIRO.



ARAB YOUNG MEN IN CAIRO, ZEALOUSLY STUDYING THE KORAN.



TYPICAL ARAB SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN IN EGYPT—PECULIAR PALM-STICK DESKS HOLDING PORTIONS OF THE KORAN.

Photographs by Harriet Quimby.

THERE is no race suicide in Egypt. From Alexandria to Assuan the country is filled with babies, round-faced and solemn-expressed little tykes who look out upon the world with great eyes that are painted with kola, making their tiny faces appear top-heavy, so large do they seem. As in all Oriental countries, children in Egypt are welcomed. The more the merrier. The wife is not even considered a true wife until she becomes a mother. The estimation in which she is held, not only by her husband, but also by her friends, depends, in a great degree, upon her fruitfulness and upon the preservation of her children; for, by men and women, rich and poor, barrenness is considered a curse and a reproach. So highly are babies esteemed in that strange country of the Nile, that in the days before slavery was abolished a slave who contributed a child to her master's family circle and which he acknowledged as his own thereby earned her freedom according to the law; and in the majority of instances she was further honored by being taken as her master's wife, or one of them, and becoming entitled to the luxuries of the harem. So frequently do babies come, and so numerous are their deaths, that the Egyptian government has never been able to procure a census that was at all satisfactory, and even the recent attempt made this year cannot be accepted as an official statement of the country's population. In Egypt births and deaths are not recorded except in the memories of those immediately concerned.

Three characteristics of Egyptian babies impress themselves upon the tourist. The first is their beauty; for, although many of them are blind, or nearly so, from uncleanness and ophthalmia, they are all round-faced and exquisitely modeled, their features are classically beautiful, and their color is exactly like bronze. Self-control is the next most impressive feature about these little folk, for it is a most unusual thing to hear an Egyptian baby cry. Noticeable, also, is these little folks' usefulness. It would take a very indifferent person indeed to fail to notice the infant toilers in Egypt. Not so much in Cairo or in the other large settlements, but in the stretches of country between. From the boat on the Nile or the railroad one will see babies of two and a half and three years tending flocks of goats, and tots that are too small to make known their wants in intelligible language seem to be putting about, assisting, in their small way, in whatever task their elder relatives are engaged. In Cairo little boys of ten and twelve years are seen in the weaving

mills working the old-fashioned hand looms, which require considerable strength as well as skill. Also, in the furniture or turners' shops are small boys, using, like their fathers, both hands and feet in the chiseling and turning of table and chair legs, all of which is done in the most primitive manner, although the articles look like the result of skilled workmanship.

With all their earnestness and solemnity the young toilers are happy to a degree, and they apparently enjoy themselves as much as do the children who do nothing but play. In Luxor, children ranging in age from seven to twelve years are employed in carrying baskets of rubbish from the temples in Karnac, which are being cleared of the accumulation of sand and broken rock burying some of the pillars, and these children sing at the top of their voices as they trudge to and fro with their burdens tilted upon their heads. One would be inclined to feel sorry for them were it not for the fact that the honor of being so employed is greatly coveted by the children. These children in Luxor earn from two to three piasters (fifteen cents) a day, and out of this trifling amount some of them have saved up quite a sum, which they bury in sand where no one but themselves knows where to find it.

Another thing which attracts the eye of the stranger in Egypt is the manner in which Egyptian babies are "toted," as a Southerner expressed it. They are not cradled in their mothers' arms as are the babies of this country, but they are hoisted upon the shoulders of those carrying them, where they sit astride and cling for dear life. Tiny youngsters scarcely old enough to sit up straight are carried about the streets in this novel manner, and they maintain their seemingly perilous position with absolute fearlessness and without a whimper. Like the children of Cuba, many of the little Egyptians are entirely naked, and only the scantiest clothing is worn by any of them. Although Egyptian parents of the poorer and middle classes believe in their children being useful, they are still extravagantly indulgent to them in every way. But however much children are caressed and fondled, they feel and manifest the most profound respect for their parents. Disobedience to parents is considered by the Moslem as one of the greatest of sins, and classed with the six other greatest sins, which are—idolatry, murder, falsely accusing modest women of adultery, wasting the property of orphans, taking usury, and desertion in an expedition against infidels.

While ignorance is more in evidence than learning

with both the adults and the children, there are, nevertheless, many schools in all of the large cities and the majority of the small ones. The most important branch of education is that of religion. The first lesson, that of the "wudoo," or how to perform the ablutions previous to prayer, and the prayers, or one of them, is generally taught by the father to his son. The girls are seldom taught anything unless they belong to a wealthy or an unusually enlightened family, when a prayer or two and a bit of needlework is considered enough education for them. An Arab school is one of the most interesting places in Cairo to visit. The children, with the schoolmaster, sit upon the floor or the ground in a semicircle, and each has a tablet of wood which is painted white and upon which the lessons are written. When the latter are learned they are washed out and replaced by other lessons. During study hour the Arab schools remind one of the Chinese, for the children all study aloud, and as they chant they rock back and forth like trees in a storm, and this movement is continued for an hour or more at a time. The schoolmaster rocks back and forth also, and altogether the school presents a most novel appearance, as well as sound. Worshipers in the mosques always move about while reciting the Koran, as this movement is believed to assist the memory.

The desks of the Arab schools are odd contrivances of palm sticks, upon which is placed the Koran, or one of the thirty sections of it. After learning the alphabet the boys take up the study of the Koran, memorizing entire chapters of it until the sacred book is entirely familiar. A peculiar method is followed in learning the Koran. The study begins with the opening chapter, and from this it skips to the last. The last but one is then learned, then the last but two, and so on in inverted order, ending finally with the second chapter. During the student's progress it is customary for the schoolmaster to send on the wooden tablet a lesson painted in black and red and green to the father, who returns it after inspection, with a couple of piasters placed upon it. The salaries of schoolmasters are very meagre indeed, and in some instances the only payment made is that of clothing and food and a yearly present of a turban and some cloth.

Harriet Quimby.

1,800 Million Dollars' Worth of White Marble

COLORADO HAS THE MOST VALUABLE BED OF WHITE MARBLE IN THE WORLD

By Ernest C. Rowe

DENVER, COL., August 2d, 1907.

ON YULE CREEK, in Gunnison County, Colorado, about one hundred and fifty miles west of Denver, I have seen what is said to be the most valuable deposit of pure white marble known to exist in the world. This marble is pronounced by marble men to excel in purity even the hitherto peerless marbles of the world-famous quarries of Carrara, Italy, and in both surface and vertical measurement the deposit outclasses the immensely valuable marble beds of Vermont. I have seen enough pure white marble in one two-hundred-and-fifty-acre tract to make a wall around the State, and I was told there was enough colored marble underlying the white to make another wall, and perhaps two. It extends along the face of the steep mountain side for nearly a mile, and is uncovered for a depth of two hundred feet. It goes into the mountains no one knows how far—probably a mile, perhaps two miles. I have seen blocks taken out from the surface workings as big as a double-sized flat-top desk, without a flaw, and of dazzling whiteness, and worth from \$300 to \$500 apiece, in Denver.

Pure white marble such as this is scarce. In most of the Vermont quarries the entire product is either white well-streaked with gray, or wholly colored, and, in the very few quarries where white marble exists, it is reached only by excavating some six or eight hundred feet of inferior stone, and the white streak is seldom more than three feet in thickness. Here on Yule Creek this amazing bed is absolutely all white, the marble analyzing ninety-nine and one-half per cent. pure carbonate of lime, and of perfect soundness. Five thousand cubic feet a day for a thousand years could be quarried from one company's known deposit without exhausting it.

This wonderful deposit of spotless marble was discovered thirty years ago, but it was then forty miles from the railroad, the country was rough, and for one reason or another no effort was made to exploit it. When the capitol building was erected at Denver several car-loads of this Yule marble were used in the tiling and wainscotings, and some of it was used in several office and other buildings in Denver, and every one who has examined it marvels at its wonderful purity.

But quick as Colorado people are to see fortunes in the rugged hills of their State, they permitted the marble of Yule Creek to remain there year after year with not even an attempt at reclamation, and finally let it pass into alien hands.

It happened this way. While organizing the Shredded Wheat business, the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company, the Mexico City Street Railways, and half a dozen other almost as famous industries, Colonel Channing F. Meek, the former general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, heard of the Yule marble in Gunnison County, and he sent several experts out to examine the deposit. The colonel got busy after the engineer's reports came to him, and things commenced to happen. The several owners of the property were looked up, dickered with, paid their price, and then Colonel Meek and the friends who had followed him in the venture organized the Colorado-Yule Marble Company, with the colonel as president, and before the incorporation papers were a day old more things were happening out on Yule Creek.

He and his friends came into an absolute wilderness without so much as a board habitation nearer than three or four miles, and now, after two years' driving effort, there is a completed and operated standard-gauge railroad running to the main line, eight miles away, a marble quarry of already a daily capacity as great as many of the oldest quarries in Vermont, a completed sawing and finishing mill, with an equipment of modern machinery that would make the best marble men in Vermont sit up and take notice. Moreover, the Yule Company is developing a water-power a mile up the Crystal River that is strong enough to run all the machinery they will ever need, light the plant and furnish electrical power for all the company's purposes, and still leave enough to light the rapidly growing city of marble. In fact, the sale of power and light to the city and to other mining and industrial enterprises will make the water-power in itself worth over a million dollars to the marble company.

Colonel Meek and his associates own 216 acres of pure white marble 150 to 200 feet thick, 156 acres of blue marble, 70 acres of slate, and enough acreage of more or less proven mineral lands to make a score of gold mines.

But the Colorado-Yule people are not worrying about gold mines just now. The marble acreage is more valuable than any similar-sized gold acreage in Colorado or in any other State, and if the company never developed its vast mineral rights and tired of digging out marble, it could still make a comfortable fortune, for it owns 510 acres of suburban land and 341 lots right in the heart of the fast-growing settlement, Marble City.

Colonel Meek, the company's president, tells me much of his marble will bring the very highest prices, and the run of the quarries will average better prices than selected Vermont marble. As the company owns a carefully-measured deposit of pure white marble of 1,200,000,000 feet, the stockholders are not likely to want for profits. President Meek says that, at the

very lowest estimate of \$4 a foot, the marble will net \$1,800,000,000 in profits, and marble men in Denver tell me that there isn't a foot of Colorado-Yule marble that will not bring more than \$4.

Quite a nice little property which lay so many years without a taker! But, then, the history of the West is full of just such cases. Goldfield was on the frequently-traveled route from northern to southern Nevada, yet for forty years no one saw gold there; Cripple Creek was a cattle range for fifty years before Stratton's eyes discovered yellow metal there, and here this marble deposit, worth more than half a dozen Cripple Creeks, and known to exist by scores of men, lay practically untouched for nearly thirty years.

Colonel Meek can lay his finished product down in New York at a cost of \$1.50 or, at the most, \$2 a foot, including freight, and Manhattan architects will take all they can get at from \$4 to \$10 a foot. The company's present equipment has a capacity of 1,500 feet a day. This equipment, which is simply a unit of a much larger one soon to be erected, gives an immediate total net earning capacity of \$3,000 a day. This estimate is conservative, say marble men with whom I have talked, and after one has seen this amazing property and thoroughly absorbed its possibilities, he is willing to believe figures much greater.

Within two, or at most three, years, the Colorado-Yule people will be quarrying 5,000 feet a day, which would give them, it is estimated, at fair average



COLONEL CHANNING F. MEEK.
The Falk Studio.

prices, \$10,000 a day profit, or \$3,000,000 a year. This is 100 per cent. profit on the \$3,000,000 capital stock of the company, but such amazing percentages of profits in the marble business are not uncommon.

Still, the Yule Company officials do not figure on one hundred per cent. dividends. They are far more conservative. They know the company can easily earn at the rate of twenty to thirty-five per cent. from the starting of the mill, and the mill will, I judge, be running at full capacity before the end of the summer. But whatever the earnings of the company will be a year from now, or two years from now, they must perforce be large; and another thing is absolutely assured, namely, the security back of the stock and bonds of the Yule Company. There isn't a gold or copper mine in the world that can measure up such assets, and the figures are so stupendous that the average person unacquainted with the marble industry is completely bewildered. Still, the estimates of the engineers are cold facts. Figures do not lie. When Colonel Meek says there is \$1,800,000,000 net value in marble here, he quotes an easily proven fact. Several engineers have carefully measured the deposit, and their figures have been checked by experts. Every \$100 share of stock has over \$90,000 worth of marble back of it, or a \$600 bond carrying a sixty per cent. stock bonus is secured by an apportioned ownership of over \$270,000 in marble, to say nothing of the other assets, which also secure the investment. This beats the average investment in a gold or copper mine to a standstill.

The quarrying of marble is an exceedingly profitable business where one has the marble. For the capital invested, it pays better than mining coal or metals, better than oil, better than manufacturing; and there is no business, creative or commercial, where risk is so slight.

The Colorado-Yule Marble Company, to facilitate its Eastern operations, maintain offices at 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, where visitors may see samples from their quarries. If a visit is not convenient, a line addressed to the New York office will bring photographs of the property and engineering reports, etc.

I understand that less than \$50,000 in bonds of the Colorado-Yule are to be sold at the present price, i. e., bonds which carry a stock bonus.

There are but few assignments among quarry men, and when failures do occur they could have been foretold from the start. In such cases the concern did not have the goods, and expert engineers could have told them so. If a concern really has the marble, even a marble inferior to the Colorado-Yule product, the chance of commercial failure is not one per cent., according to reports of the United States Census. The operation of quarrying marble compared to mining for precious metals is simple, and the processes the marble undergoes in the sawing and finishing mill are purely mechanical, quite unlike the evolution of the gold-streaked ore into the bar of bullion, which is attended by constant risk of loss, and where each step is watched by high-priced metallurgists.

A marble quarry never "pinches out" like a mine. The marble is there and can be seen, and a ton of marble is worth more than a ton of the average ore of any gold, silver, or copper mine.

Then, too, an unlimited market awaits the marble man; there is never enough to go round, and the demand widens faster than do the avenues of supply. Pure white marble sells for never less than four dollars a foot, and in the statuary grades more often finds a market at ten or twelve dollars, and even eighteen dollars. The United States Census Bulletins report that the consumption of marble now doubles in volume every five years, and it has not wavered from an ascending line for the past hundred years. No other business can show anywhere near such steady gain.

Giving employment to some five thousand wage-earners, there were in the United States in 1902 eighty marble quarries owned by fifty stock companies, and thirty individual operators, with a total capital of about twenty million dollars. The figures of the last available report of the United States Census can be applied only to the production of 1902, and the growth of consumption in the last two or three years has passed all former records, and the marble companies report the entire capacity of their plants booked for the next two years. Authorities in the marble business say that the total value of marble marketed in the United States in 1906 was between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

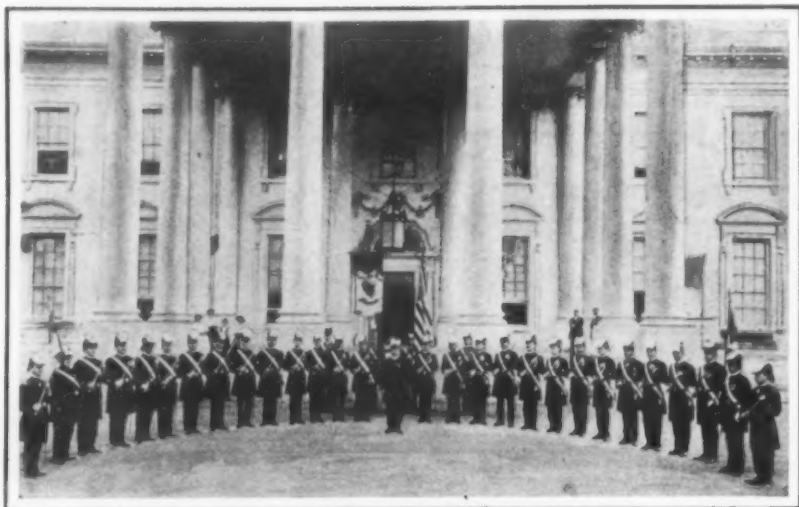
The geographic distribution of marble throughout the United States shows a preponderance of production in States bordering upon the Appalachian Mountain system, but the discovery of this amazing deposit of virgin white marble in Colorado and the rapid development of the property by Colonel Meek and his company is of vast import to the marble trade.

For statuary purposes the artist demands an unstreaked white stone; any other he will not have, and this demand upon the quarries of Europe and America is enormous and growing. Builders, too, come as near to the white marble as they may, but American and European quarries have never been able to furnish more than a mere fragment of the beautiful white marble architects specify in their plans. With the completion of the mill at Yule Creek, Colonel Meek and his associates immediately enter the world market with an unlimited product the world has never had enough of.

Assuming that there is marble measuring a billion and a half cubic feet in the beds of the Colorado-Yule Company, and that 5,000 feet a day, or 1,500,000 feet a year, are quarried, it would take just 1,000 years to exhaust the supply.

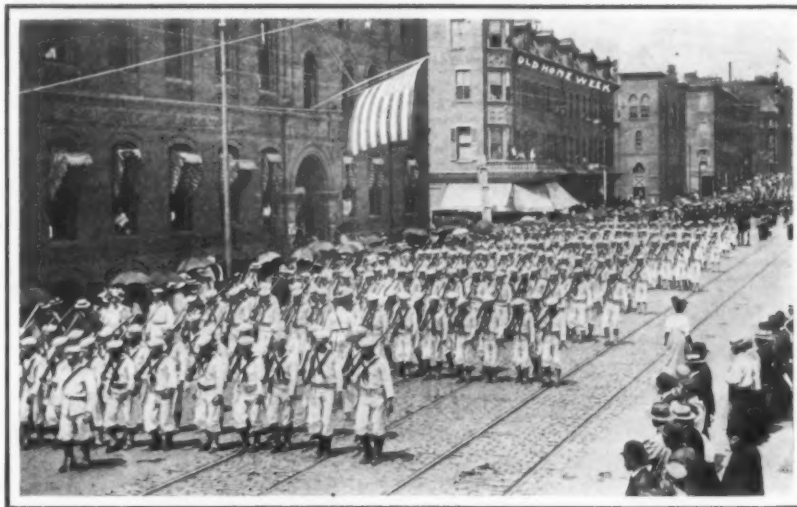
In the number of quarries and value of output, Vermont ranks first in the production of marble, her quarries yielding half the entire annual American product. The Vermont marble belt extends throughout the entire length of the western part of the State, but the marble deposits find widest expression in Rutland County, and what is said to be the richest deposit of marble in the State was exchanged in 1830 for an old horse. The man who owned the horse had noticed that dazzling white rock protruded from the soil of the hillside not far from Rutland, and after chipping off pieces here and there he became convinced it was marble; and now, after a lapse of nearly eighty years, that same area of a half-mile square is yearly producing between two and three million dollars' worth of marble, and has made multi-millionaires of the owners.

The first American marble quarry was opened in Dorset, Vt., in 1785, and in 1805 one was opened in Middlebury, but the discovery did not prove a source of appreciable wealth to the people until about the time of the Civil War, when marble became a part of structural operations, which use has grown in favor until now builders use fifty per cent. of all the marble quarried, the balance going into monuments or tombstones. The use of marble for statuary purposes antedates all written history, and there are quarries in Italy which have been worked for the last thousand years.



A FINE BODY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

DRILL TEAM OF COLUMBIA COMMANDERY, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., CAPTAIN FRANK E. GIBSON, WHICH WON THE SECOND PRIZE AT THE RECENT TRIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT AT SARATOGA—LINED UP IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.



SEAMEN WHO ARE A CREDIT TO THE NAVY.

SECOND BATTALION OF THE BATTLE-SHIP, "KENTUCKY'S" SAILORS—ONE OF THE MOST APPLAUDED FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION—MARCHING IN THE OLD HOME WEEK PARADE IN BOSTON.—William J. O. Doane.

Hardships of Railway Travel in New York

WHY DO those responsible for the management of the steam railroad and subway stations of New York conspire to make life miserable for the stranger in the city? When he travels in the subway he sees in every station staring signs proclaiming the virtues of soaps, cough-cures, and breakfast-foods, while his unfamiliar eyes are strained, frequently in vain, to discover a sign which shall tell him the name of the station. Two large signs, at most, he may find announcing the location of the station, and while these might be enough if the eye were not bewildered by the multiplicity of other (advertising) signs, as it is, the result is confusion, little helped by the painting in small figures on the pillars (in such a position that they may generally be seen only when the observer is directly opposite them) of the number of the station.

In the railway stations directions to trains are generally of the most meagre description. Some small, dirty, weather-beaten signs there may be, whose mute directions are gruffly supplemented (on rare occasions) by functionaries whose business might be supposed to be that of courteous attention to the needs of the patrons of the road, but who, in fact, use the station as a club, in which they vary the monotony of conversation by an occasional pursuit of a tip from a promising candidate. While the signs—such as they are—for the benefit of travelers are small, dull, and dingy, on all sides of them may be seen the bright and offensively prominent signs of advertisers who have paid the railway companies for the privilege of assaulting the vision of the public and impeding its progress to its destination. You may be sure that these are not allowed to become illegible or inconspicuous.

One of the worst affronts to the rights of the public is perpetrated by

the Long Island Railroad Company at its East Thirty-fourth Street station. There a waiting-room, small and inadequate at the best, considering the great rush of summer travelers to the Long Island resorts, is turned into a Black Hole of Calcutta by the plastering of its walls with advertising sign-boards. The light and air which might enter between the slats of which the walls are constructed, and through the originally open space above the slat-fences, are excluded by these ugly obstructions, and people who have paid for passenger accommodations are penned like cattle in that dark, stifling, crowded inclosure. The simile is inadequate, for the beasts on their way to market are not deprived of air, as are the unhappy travelers by this road.

While it is investigating the transit situation, has not the Public Utilities Commission time to send in-

spectors to make a report on such conditions, which make local travel a torture?

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

GENERAL KARANGOSOFF, formerly governor-general of Odessa, noted for cruelty. Assassinated at Pjatigorsk August 5th.

Alonzo Greene Smith, formerly attorney-general of Indiana, and one of the best-known politicians of that State. Died in Indianapolis August 5th.

John T. Brady, president of the company which built Grant's tomb. Died in New York August 6th.

Mrs. Parmelia Post, widow of the Rev. Woodruff Post, who with her established the historic haven for slaves at St. Catharine's, Canada, in 1850. Died at Olean, August 6th, aged 87.

Jefferson Scott, supposedly the oldest man in Ohio. Died at Tiffin, August 6th, aged 113.

Allen Cooper Washington, the pioneer promoter of Coney Island. Died at Bay Shore, L. I., August 8th.

William Hudson, who claimed to have been the discoverer of the dry-plate method of photography. Died at Hingham, Mass., August 8th.

Bernard McCabe, prominent Nashville (Tenn.) merchant. Died at Nashville, August 9th.

Cardinal Dominico Svampa, archbishop of Bologna, Italy. Died in that city August 10th.

Colonel Taliesen Evans, prominently connected with the United States Sub-treasury in New York. Died at Yonkers August 10th.

St. George Kempson, editor and proprietor of the New York Insurance Journal, in New York. Died August 12th.

Sydney Smith, well-known manufacturing jeweler and former mayor of Providence, R. I. Died August 12th.



MRS. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.



MRS. ELIHU ROOT,
Wife of the Secretary of State.

TWO POPULAR LADIES OF THE CABINET CIRCLE.

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TWO SIDES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET WAITING-ROOM OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, WITH LIGHT AND AIR EXCLUDED BY THE MULTITUDE OF ADVERTISEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN AFFIXED TO THE FENCE INCLOSING IT.



SAME WAITING-ROOM SEEN FROM FERRY-SLIP—SHOWING HOW THE SLAT FENCE FOR THE ADMISSION OF AIR IS COVERED BY SIGNS.

WHAT NEW YORKERS SUFFER IN HEALTH AND COMFORT FROM THE SIGN NUISANCE.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

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THIS country has survived a great many shocks. It has outlived the terrible cost and destruction of civil war. It has withstood the assaults of foreign nations. It has survived the rag-money, the free-silver, and the populist eruptions, but it is now coming face to face with the greatest test to which a nation can be put, namely, whether it has inherently in it the good which can overcome, and which will survive, the bad. I have said before, and I repeat now, that, until social and political conditions are more fully established as the result of the approaching presidential election, we cannot hope for better things in this country, either in or out of Wall Street.

The buoyant spirit of Wall Street has sustained it amid a succession of discouraging and disastrous blows, but all things have an end, and the most hopeful disposition is ultimately compelled to yield or be overwhelmed by an avalanche of reverses. The monstrous and preposterous fine of nearly \$30,000,000 imposed by an obscure and erratic publicity-seeking judge, on the Standard Oil Company, awoke the shippers and business men of the country to a sense of the supreme danger of the situation. The worst of it is that the public seems to misunderstand the Standard Oil case, and refuses to be informed regarding the truth and the facts. Even the Assistant Attorney-General is quoted as commenting on "the penalty for rebating" which the Standard Oil was compelled to pay, when the fact is that there was no such thing as a rebate involved in the case before Judge Landis. The defendant was not accused of having received rebates. The Standard Oil had been shipping its oil between Whiting and East St. Louis over two railroads at six cents per hundred pounds for freight charges. The Alton road asked for some of these shipments at the same rate. The freight agent of the Standard Oil went before Judge Landis and stated these facts, he refused to permit the jury to hear them, and decided that, as the official rate on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington was eighteen cents a hundred, the company had violated the law, and he proceeded to fine it the maximum fine of \$20,000 for every car-load of oil it had shipped under the indictment. If he had been a strict constructionist he might have swelled the fine of \$30,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000, by fining the company \$20,000 for every hundred pounds of oil that it had carried, for the tariff was per hundred pounds, and that was therefore the proper unit for the court to consider.

I have yet to meet a lawyer of ability who does not believe that the higher courts will make short work of Landis, his absurd rulings, and his vindictive penalty. I do not wonder that Mr. John D. Archbold, the vice-president of the company, felt called upon to criticize the Federal authorities for the publication of a most unfair and distorted report regarding the Standard Oil Company while the public mind was still inflamed by the action of Judge Landis. The company had invited the Federal authorities to make a complete investigation of its affairs, and offered to open its books, its refineries, and all its business for an examination, and yet it was stated that the

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., near Boston. NEW OCEAN HOUSE, Ainslie & Grabow.

investigation had met "deception in men and deceit in methods" on the part of the Standard Oil, a statement utterly devoid of truth.

Sixty per cent. of the oil handled by the indicted company is shipped abroad, and its foreign business is its most remunerative branch. Of our shipments of \$740,000,000 of manufactured products abroad during the past fiscal year, more than one-tenth were the products of the Standard Oil Company, yet no credit is given to it in the government report for a single good thing that it has done. It is reported that undue profit has been earned, when every one knows that the prices of its products for the most part have shown a greater reduction than those of any other great industrial establishment. Suppose the brainy men who risked all they had to develop the oil business of the United States had failed in their enterprise. Suppose they had allowed foreign capitalists to develop it and to stifle the American oil producer. Who would have supported the army of sixty thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company of the United States, and who will support these sixty thousand thrifty, prosperous, non-striking employees if the crusade against the company in which the muck-raking magazines, the yellow press, and public officials all seem ready to join, is carried out to the end openly sought, namely, the destruction of one of the foremost of our industrial enterprises?

The demoralization the stock market experienced after the unparalleled, absurd, and unjust judgment of \$29,000,000 against the Standard Oil Company was precisely what might have been expected. After a Federal court had gone to such an extreme to show its vindictiveness, what might not be expected of State courts and other courts of inferior jurisdiction? At the same time, the Governors of Southern States were setting themselves up in opposition to the constitutional right of the railroads to appeal to the United States Supreme Court against confiscatory State legislation. A short time ago it appeared as if the Federal authorities were inclined to lift the heavy hand of the law from corporate interests and give the latter a chance for their lives. It is very likely that the leading financiers of the country came to the conclusion that it was useless to try to stem the tide.

It was only necessary for them to withdraw their support from the stock market to have it decline to new figures. It was not necessary for them to antagonize any interest; and there is no evidence that they have done so. These capitalists are in much better condition to stand a panic than most people are. They are as anxious to avoid a panic as any one can be, but no one can blame them if they feel that, if the public insists on inviting the worst, the sooner it gets it the better.

I have said, and I still believe, that investment stocks are on a basis on which they can be safely bought, provided the purchaser has funds with which to pay for them and to buy on further recessions.

"A." Pittsburgh. I have frequently pointed out that Steel common represents nothing but the water in the organization, and that, as Carnegie has said, the iron business "is either a prince or a pauper," i. e., it makes a great deal of money or it loses it very rapidly. With the present assault on corporations and the general recession in business, it looks as if the Trust had reached the height of its earning power. I would not be in a hurry to buy either the common or the preferred. Of course, if you have inside advices from reliable sources that is another matter. I am only giving my opinion.

Continued on page 188.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

If you will send a two-cent stamp to pay postage to the Mennen Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., they will send you, free, one set of Mennen's Bridge Whist Tallics—enough for six tables.

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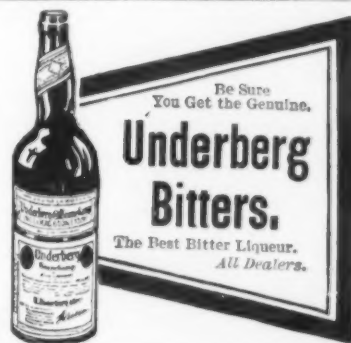
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Under the Auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post, Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott, Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Pulitic Medical College, class of 1883, and who afterward took Clinical Courses at the London (Eng.) Hospitals and has since 1890 been a Specialist for the treatment of kidney diseases—claims that he has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroys the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."

The Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merit by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases. Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five of the cases out of the twelve, those showing the most advanced form of these diseases, were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott. The persons treated gained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have been successfully treated, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney trouble and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 563 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 187.

"M., Carrollton, Ga.: As I have frequently said, the wireless telegraph is not a monopoly. Various systems have been invented, and new ones are being constantly discovered. All the wireless companies have still to demonstrate their commercial value, and have still to justify their large capitalizations."

"S., St. Louis: Reading is more attractive at 100 than Amalgamated at 85. On reactions, Southern Pacific common looks as good as anything, in view of its 6 per cent. dividends and its enormous assets in stocks and bonds of other companies, and its 15,000,000 acres of land, whose value it would be difficult to estimate."

"Inquirer, Pennsylvania: I would not sell my Am. Hide and Leather preferred at a loss. A report has been very generally circulated that the leather trust would like to secure control of Am. Leather and is not averse to lower prices for the latter. The business seems to be profitable and indebtedness decreasing. I believe the statement you refer to has not yet appeared."

"Albert, Cincinnati: 1. One of the oldest tricks of stock jobbers is the capitalization of some experimental invention at very high figures, and the disposal of the shares through the means of alluring prospectuses, telling of the wonderful things the new invention will do. I know of no instance in which these enterprises have justified their capitalization. I know of many in which the stockholders have lost all they subscribed. 2. I do not recommend the stock of the Telescop."

"R., Philadelphia: 1. It looks as if the serious handicap on the United Railroad of San Francisco, by reason of the supremacy of the labor leaders, might be ended shortly under the new reform régime. If so, there should be better times ahead for the local traction interests. 2. It would be wise to even up on your N. Y. Central, but whether it has touched the lowest price or not no one can safely say. Some have believed that it will react toward par unless the money stringency be relieved much earlier than usual this year. I believe in N. Y. Central for a long pull if bought at bottom prices."

"P., Englewood, N. J.: The published statement that the Manhattan Transit Co. will shortly operate stages on Fifth Avenue and other streets in New York City is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that the N. Y. Transportation Co. has the only franchise granted for a stage line on Fifth Avenue. If the Manhattan Transit Co. undertakes to run stages on Fifth Avenue, it is therefore likely to get into trouble. N. Y. Transportation Co. has been so pleased with the profits shown by the one auto bus it has been running on Fifth Avenue experimentally, that it has ordered fourteen more from France, and all will be running shortly."

"Connecticut: The outrageous treatment of the Southern Railway by the State authorities in the South has not been conducive to higher prices for the stock. If, as the management alleges, the proposed reduction in rates amounts to confiscation of the property, its shares must experience a greater decline. It might be well, therefore, to await the outcome of the new situation. It must be borne in mind that the stock of the company is in a voting trust which will terminate, unless extended, in October. It is estimated that Morgan interests have been buying the stock on declines in order to secure control at a low figure. For this reason there has been special speculative interest in Southern Railway shares, both common and preferred."

"T., Toledo: The bonds you refer to are a good industrial security, but are not included in the gilt-edged class. So, Pac. preferred paying 7 per cent., and selling around 112, looks better and has greater possibilities of an advance. It is well secured, because the common stock is on a 6 per cent. basis. Great Northern preferred, Chicago and Northwest, and St. Paul preferred offer excellent opportunities for a long-term investment at prevailing prices. A number of bonds of undoubted merit will yield you about 5 per cent. at present prices, with a prospect that, when money cheapens again, they will sell higher. Some of these bonds are legal investments for savings-bank funds. You can get a list by addressing Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, William Street, New York, or J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, both first-class houses. 2. I agree with your suspicion regarding the banking company which offers you such an unusual rate of interest."

"Sherbrooke, Quebec: 1. Lake Erie and Western is looked upon with favor by many for a long pull. It is controlled by the Lake Shore, and therefore dividends are dependent upon the moods or

12 Photo

half-tones, each 6x8 in. of the leading Nevada Mines and a large colored wall map (regular price \$1.00) of Goldfield, showing all principal properties, for 10 Cents, stamps or coin.

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necessities of the latter. The market looks to me to be on a purchase level, but until business conditions are more settled, further liquidation and still lower prices are among the possibilities. 2. I have never been much of a believer in Steel common. We need go back only four years to recall the time when the full dividend on Steel preferred was not earned. Ten years ago the iron market enjoyed a phenomenal rise, but in 1893 it experienced a sharp depression. Evidences multiply that it is about to have another time of slackness. Pig iron is now much below the price quoted at the opening of the year, and if we should have a severe depression in business, iron and steel products would feel it at once, and the cut in prices might be demoralizing."

"H., Cincinnati: 1. There is much theorizing as to the effect of the increased production of gold on the prices of commodities. There are those who hold that as long as the annual production of gold throughout the world continues to increase as rapidly as it has during the past decade, there can be no substantial decline in the prices of commodities, of real estate, stocks and bonds. In spite of this theory we are now witnessing a reaction, not only in Wall Street, but in other directions. 2. It is hardly fair to criticize the management of Corn Products, in view of the fact that the full 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred shares was paid last year, and it is anticipated will continue to be paid as long as the earnings make as good a showing as they have been recently. The payment of a bonus or dividend to the regular customers of the company has apparently worked out very well as a business policy. 3. As things are now, I would not make the exchange."

"Steel, Charleston, S. C.: While the net earnings of the Steel Trust for the quarter recently ended were more than up to the standard, it was admitted that the business outlook was unfavorable and that orders were decreasing. The report also showed that a much larger amount than usual had been appropriated during the quarter for additional property, new plants, and construction. This emphasizes the belief that the appropriations for these purposes, since the resumption of dividends on the common, have been smaller than they should have been. When we bear in mind that only four years ago the Steel Trust was not earning the full dividends on the preferred, we realize that there was abundant reason for not increasing the dividends on the common at this time, even though the showing just made indicates that from 12 to 14 per cent. is being earned. I doubt very much if such earnings would be shown if necessary charges were made for depreciation. We hear very little talk in these days to the effect that the Steel Trust has a monopoly of iron-ore supplies, and that the latter are rapidly diminishing. On the other hand, they are rapidly increasing. Lately, a newly-discovered deposit of iron ore in Cuba was estimated to contain 600,000,000 tons, and it is said that these ores can be sold in the United States at not much more than the cheapest of the Minnesota ores. These Cuban ore fields are owned not by the trust, but by one of its competitors, the Pennsylvania Steel Company."

New York, August 15th, 1907. JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

IT LOOKS as if the same drastic methods of investigation which have uncovered so many abuses in the railroad world would have to be applied to the operations of some of our great mining companies. I have already referred to the indignation of some of the shareholders of the Greene Consolidated Company over the method by which this great, well-developed, dividend-paying property was merged into the Cananea, a mere undeveloped, but promising, prospect. I have referred to the fact that some of the shareholders of the Greene Consolidated have declined to turn in their stock and accept shares of the new Greene-Cananea Company in exchange, and that they are sending their proxies to Mr. Louis H. Newkirk, 18 Wall Street, New York, and are preparing to take legal action to undo the wrong they claim has been done to them. Any other stockholder in Greene Consolidated who feels interested in this investigation, and who has not been foolish enough to turn in his stock for that of the new corpora-



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tion, should send his proxy to Mr. Newkirk and await developments.

The minority shareholders in the United Copper Company are also vigorously pushing for an explanation of the manner in which the affairs of that corporation have been manipulated. It is asserted that the dividends have been paid, not out of the earnings, but out of capital, thus depleting the corporate assets. A demand for an examination of the books was refused by President Heinze, but the courts to which appeal was made decided that the demand was reasonable and granted it. The outcome will no doubt be interesting. I speak of these things because they show that stockholders in mining as well as other companies should associate themselves with enterprises conducted by men who have the good of all the shareholders, and not only their personal welfare, at heart. I also speak of it to remind those who are interested in corporations which are not thus equitably managed that the courts open a way for them to secure justice and sometimes satisfaction, though too often, when justice has been tardily administered, it is found that there is nothing for the stockholders to do but to accept their losses with resignation. The day will come when the public, before it buys the shares of any company, will first ascertain whether it is in the hands of honorable and conscientious managers. It is for this reason that I have constantly advised my readers to avoid the attractive, catchy, and lurid prospectuses of companies that promise everything, but accompany it with no guarantees either of good management or of good faith.

"S., Racine, Wis.: I see nothing in the proposition to commend it."

"R., Willimantic, Conn.: I am making inquiries and will give you their results shortly."

"S., South Norwalk, Conn.: It would be impossible to accept your proposition. I am not a broker."

"Y., Wickford, R. I.: I am unable to get either a report or a quotation, and question the value of the stock."

"B., Ashland, Wis.: In view of the present condition of the copper market I would not advise the purchase of the stocks to which you refer."

"D., Wheeling, W. Va.: I do not recommend the properties. I see nothing in the enterprises the parties have so far promoted to commend. All seem highly speculative."

"X., Norwich, Conn.: Recent advices regarding the first two companies you name have been unfavorable, and the third must be classed with the other two as among the highly speculative and 'undesirables.'"

"M. S., New York: So far as I am able to learn, none of the properties represented by the holdings to which you refer has particular value. One of them, at least, appears to have gone out of existence some time ago."

"Investor, Danville, Pa.: The promoters of the enterprise are making what seem to be most extravagant claims regarding it. I am unable to find a mining engineer's report bearing on the subject that would carry great weight."

"J. L. G., St. Paul: There is a mine of that name on which not much work has been done, but it is located in Arizona. I have never heard of the Alaska property to which you refer. It would be very easy to ascertain the reliability of the references by consulting a mercantile agency."

"W., Pierre, S. Dakota: The Eureka Exploration Company is in the San Juan region of Colorado. It is not a copper property solely, but the ores contain both gold and silver, though they are not of high grade. The property has some promise, but requires a great deal more development work before it can be ascertained whether expectations of the promoters will be fulfilled."

"R., Brooklyn: I understand energetic development work is being carried on on the Golden Eagle property. Otto Stalmann, the chief consulting engineer, upon whose report the property was bought by the present owners about a year ago, has made a number of more recent reports which will be sent you by addressing the president, Mr. A. M. A. Richardson, 27 Pine Street, New York."

"S., Brooklyn: 1. The Davis-Daly has a large acreage in the Butte, Mont., camp. The management includes some of the most prominent copper men in the country. It is rather highly capitalized, but its prospects are regarded as good, as it is a producing property. 2. Ohio Copper has fourteen claims in one of the best copper countries of Utah. It has a mill, and is producing on a profitable basis. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000."

"B., Buffalo: 1. The management tells me that some very good strikes have been made on the Clear Creek and Gilpin, some ores running as high as \$300 to the ton. I have not the particulars, but you can obtain them by addressing A. R. Specht & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York. 2. I am unable to get a report on either one of the properties. Nothing is known about them on the exchanges, and I doubt if they have great merit."

"X., Pawtucket, R. I.: 1. I do not regard it as a good speculation. 2. I am unable to state the nature of the good news that is impending for the shareholders of Victoria Chief, but I am told that something of decided interest will shortly be made public. I am unable to ascertain exactly what this means, but President Hopper says that it will be gratifying to the stockholders, and will lend additional interest and value to the property."

Continued on page 189.






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By James Montgomery Flagg



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Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 188.

"S." Philadelphia: An interesting mining paper is Houghton's *Mining News*, published weekly, and intended to advertise the properties the Houghton people are interested in, but it contains much original news of other mining camps. It will be sent free for a year by addressing The F. E. Houghton Co., Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

"C." Adrian, Mich.: Much dissatisfaction has been expressed over the reduction in the dividend, and the only explanation I can get is that the company thought it wise to increase the surplus and working capital. I am told that a stock jobbing element has a good deal to do with the property, and for that reason much distrust is felt as to its future. Shareholders should get together and insist on an explanation and a full examination of the books.

"D.P.S.D." Philadelphia: 1. The Cianguita Copper Co. has a large proposition in Sonora, Mex. A great deal of work has been done in opening the veins, which carry a good percentage of copper and considerable silver with a trace of gold. The mine is well equipped, and Colonel William A. Farish has spoken favorably of it. Its capitalization of \$10,000,000, however, is regarded as very liberal. 2. My department refers only to mining matters.

"P." Cleveland: There has been no such decline as you imagine. The quotation to which you refer was the quotation on the basis of \$100 for the stock, which is the basis on which most stocks are quoted on the New York exchange. The real par is \$25. The present quotation is on that basis. The property reports excellent earnings, and I would not sacrifice it at present figures if I held it. In view of the decline in the price of copper and the possibilities of a still further recession in business, I would not buy copper shares at this time on a margin.

"H." Reno, Nev.: This is a very unfavorable time in which to float new mining enterprises or new enterprises of any kind. Very excellent propositions have been offered in this city during the past six months, but money is so tight and promoters are so loaded up with enterprises of their own that new ones are looked upon with great indifference. One with a good property, upon which a mining engineer of high standing had made a favorable report, would find it difficult to float an enterprise unless he undertook to do it himself by presenting it to the public through the ordinary means of communication, namely, advertisement.

"N." Elmira, N. Y.: The slump in the Nipissing stock, which has carried it almost to par, came unexpectedly. One report attributed it to the unloading of insiders on information that the leading vein had pinched out. When the Guggenheim interest failed to take its option on this property, it was evident that its value was doubtful. It is impossible for any one, outside of those who control the property, to know the real truth. There are those who, from the speculative standpoint, have always insisted that Nipissing would be a good purchase whenever it dropped around 5 or par, but no one has recently been advising it as an investment.

"P." Cleveland, O.: 1. Multiplying the quoted price by four would give you the price on the par valuation of \$100. The decline in the copper market has been occasioned by the drop in the price of the metal. Some months ago I cautioned my readers against buying copper shares at the high prices then prevailing. The value of that caution is disclosed by the fact that the high prices of 1907 are far beyond the quotations of to-day. The heaviest decline has been in Calumet and Hecla, amounting to \$200 a share, but many of the non-dividend paying speculative copper stocks are now from one-third to one-half the high prices of the year. 2. Your request has been referred to the subscription department.

"X." Pawtucket, R. I.: 1. I can learn very little regarding it, as no report of an independent engineer is available. I would not call it a "good speculation." 2. Colonel Hopper, the president of the Victoria Chief, informs me that all reports from the mine continue to be of the most encouraging character. He promises developments that will be very satisfactory to the shareholders, but his plans have not yet been fully disclosed. Shipments of ore to the smelters at El Paso continue, and the site for the smelter for the company is to be selected by Colonel Farish. Colonel Hopper does not hesitate to say to all his friends that he regards the stock of the Victoria Chief as worth much more than its highest selling price, regardless of the recent decline

In copper. 3. The Copper River Mining Company, of Alaska, has the enormous capital of \$50,000,000, or half as much as that of the Standard Oil Company. I think this is sufficient to say regarding it, considering the fact that it is an undeveloped property.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1907.

ROSCOE.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

A HUGE smelter is to be erected at Lake Point, Utah, to enter into competition with the American Smelting and Refining Company's Garfield plant. The plant, which is to be built by F. Augustus Heinze, will cost from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Considerable alarm is felt in the Butte country at the drop in the price of copper, a circumstance that may lead to a cut in wages and a repudiation by the miners of contracts with the companies. The contract between the miners and the companies is to the effect that when the price of copper drops to eighteen cents, wages should return to the old scale of \$3.50, instead of \$4. Since the contract was completed, however, the Western Federation of Miners has repudiated all such agreements and forbidden similar ones in the future. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the miners would accept a reduction in wages.

Flattering reports come from the Corbin district, south of Helena, one company reporting seven feet of solid copper ore averaging \$45 a ton, and another eight feet of \$25 ore. Capitalists have secured options on the properties, and will develop them.

Shipments of ore from the Goldfield district have recently been running as high as \$1,000 to \$3,000 to the ton, and richer discoveries have later been made. In the Mohawk an altered sulphide has been opened, the face of which averaged \$250 to the ton, and there were two feet that run as high as \$1,300. This is believed to be the lower level of the body of ore from which the Hayes-Monette lease shipped ore that went \$12 a pound.

What is described by Colorado papers as the richest strike in the mining history of the world is reported from Leadville, on the tenth level of the Little Johnny mine. Twenty sacks of ore were taken out, the average value of which was estimated at \$100 to the pound. The vein is said to be thirty inches wide.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

WHAT is known as the Brandeis plan, authorizing savings banks to sell industrial life insurance "over the counter," will go into effect in Massachusetts on November 1st. Advocates of the plan hold that the new law will lessen the cost of industrial insurance, because it will do away with solicitors and agents. On the other hand, it is maintained that the law will be detrimental to the industrial classes, because it will lessen the number of applications for insurance. Experience has shown that the class who buy industrial insurance will not voluntarily apply for policies, thus making solicitors and agents necessary to the successful conduct of the business. It is not believed, therefore, that the savings banks of Massachusetts will meet with great success in selling insurance, except it be to the more provident of their depositors, who are least in need of insurance.

"L." Buffalo, N. Y.: The Mutual Reserve abandoned the assessment plan long ago, and the only business of this kind that it now does is with policyholders who retained the old assessment policies. The examination of the company which has been going on is still uncompleted, but the indications are not favorable, though it might not be well to surrender your policy at a sacrifice at this time.

"M." Milwaukee: 1. I see no reason why the dividend on your policy should be reduced this year. While the companies have had to experience a shrinkage in the values of some of their securities, they have also had the benefit of higher rates of interest on some of their investments, which should offset in great part the shrinkage in values. 2. The companies which have continued in business in Texas are mostly small. All the leading great companies have withdrawn from the State on account of its drastic and selfish legislation.

"P." Cleveland, O.: Your inquiry should have been addressed to the "Hermit," and not to "Jasper." The latter only answers Wall Street inquiries. I do not see why the company should not and could not give you an estimate of the value of your policy at its expiration, except for the fact that something no doubt depends upon the returns on its investments, and until the twenty-year period is over the exact earnings of the policy cannot be determined. All the great insurance companies are now endeavoring more than ever before to treat their policyholders with the greatest consideration. I would be unable to make the estimate to which you refer because of the reasons I have given.

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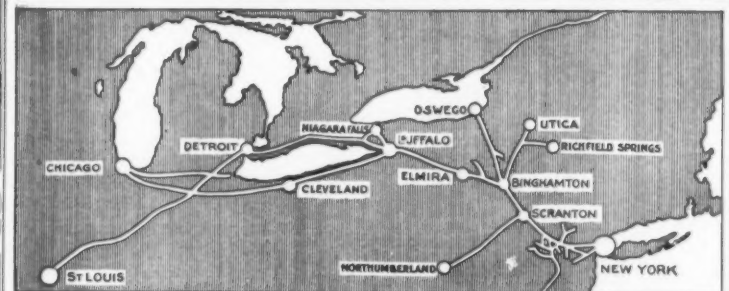
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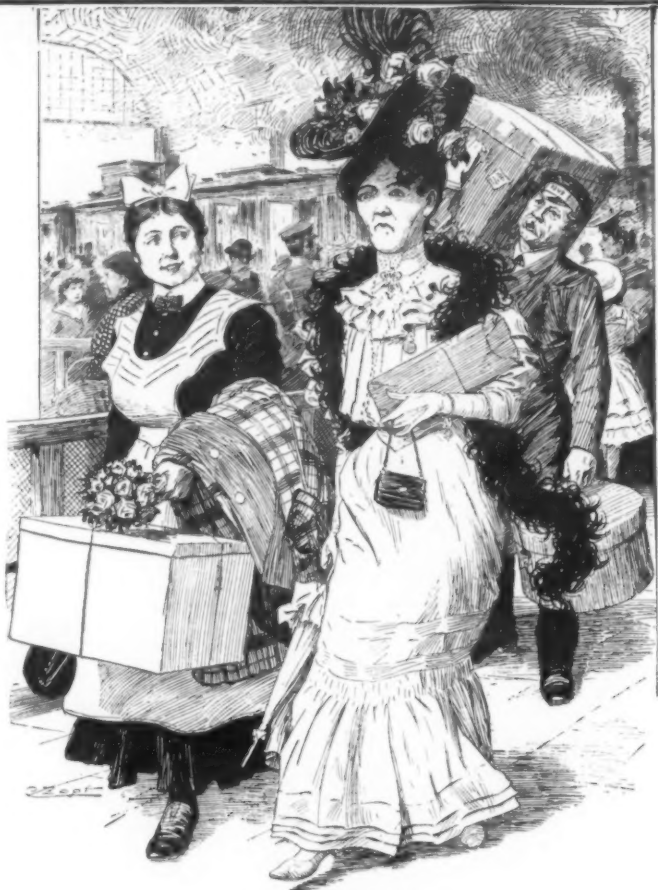
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